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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP BALTIMORE AGROUND AT HASTINGS.

DIPLOMACY.

Lord Dalling and Bulwer, not long since raised to the Peerage, but best known to this generation as Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, has passed away from his connection with the politics of this world. With his death a certain school of diplomacy may be said to have become extinct. He was not, perhaps, the most remarkable of that school, but he will be held in memory as the last of it, and certainly not the least. A man of varied accomplishments, a courtier, a man of business, a man of pleasure, and a man of letters, he was in all respects able, yet in none did he take a position of first-rate eminence. His life, for the most part, was spent in the diplomatic service of his country, and it is chiefly in reference to this that his decease is suggestive. He represented the British Sovereign and Court at Vienna, the Hague, Paris, Brussels, Florence, Madrid, Washington, and Constantinople; and wherever he had public responsibilities to discharge he made his presence felt. That he achieved any splendid results for his country will hardly be claimed on his behalf by his most partial friends. That he was quite capable of making palpable mistakes it is impossible altogether to deny. He has left behind him a reputation which, perhaps, will not long flourish outside the precincts of the Foreign Office. He will hardly figure in history. Yet, whenever he is spoken of in connection with the international politics of his age, it will be tacitly or explicitly acknowledged by the most highly cultivated minds that he fulfilled the missions intrusted to him by his Queen in a manner which, on the whole, commanded high and wide respect.

With Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, as we have said, ceases that particular school of foreign diplomacy which obtained its ascendancy in the days of Mr. Canning. Of that particular school the late Lord Palmerston may be looked upon as the head master—to whom, perhaps, more than to any other statesman, the character of England's foreign policy was due for nearly the last half century. Sir Henry Bulwer closely sympathised with the noble Lord, both in regard to general principles affecting the relation of Great Britain to other States, and also, to a large extent, in regard to the application of those principles in special instances. The master and the disciple resembled each other so closely, and were so intimately and almost instinctively at one, both as to things to be done and as to modes of doing them, that but for the greater intellectual vivacity of Lord Palmerston, and his wider view of the world with which diplomacy busies itself, the two men might have been taken as "*par nobile fratrum*." We shall not discuss the special merits or demerits of the system favoured by these diplomatists, in its adaptation to the particular circumstances which called it into activity. But perhaps we may be permitted, now that it has passed away, to take a summary glance at those features of it which, as we think, rendered it wholly unsuitable to the present conditions of the political world.

It is received as an axiom in these days, not by English statesmen only, but also by those of most European Governments, that any intervention by one State in the internal political affairs of another is, for the most part, detrimental to both. This view is a comparatively modern one, and has chiefly grown out of modern experience. It may be that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer brought his mind to acquiesce in it as a theoretical maxim; but it is certain that he found some difficulty in reining up his practice to the self-restraint which it imposes. What is wanted of diplomacy nowadays is not so much the detection of intrigues, the quick discernment of tendencies in initiatory events, nor the discovery of secrets, the possession of which by a diplomatist gives him a hold upon the Court and Government to which he may be accredited, but such an intelligent judgment and accurate appreciation of the public affairs which come specially within range of his observation as will qualify him to promote, by his intermediary offices, the joint interests and mutual good-will of both countries. An Ambassador, or a Foreign Minister, or even a Consular Agent, in our time resembles a nerve, more or less important, in the physical system of man. Each is capable of transmitting painful sensations—sometimes, too, of the most exquisite kind; but the true function of each is to connect together different parts of the body by the exercise of functions agreeable to all. Sir Henry Bulwer made himself felt in every capital in which he exercised diplomatic authority, and it is not to be denied that he made the weight and power of his country to be felt, but not always profitably for the people he represented nor pleasantly to the Government which had accepted his credentials. If he was courteous, he was also restless, caring more to illustrate the self-importance of England than to smooth her relations with other States.

Happily, this order of things has gradually merged into something far better. In many respects, international has followed the course of social life. We have ceased to charge ourselves with responsibility in regard to matters which exclusively concern our neighbours. We refrain from meddling even with a view to their good. We do not affect, we do not even desire, to guide their affairs, much less to shape their destiny. We esteem them the best judges in their own cases. To act towards them as we would they should act towards us is now the primary object of our diplomacy, to explain what might otherwise seem questionable, to conciliate their feelings by consulting their self-respect, to promote amity and

confidence between ourselves and them—these are duties which, although not necessarily requiring in our diplomatists special astuteness of intellect, demand high moral character and capabilities, and nice political discrimination. The Washington Treaty is a case in point. Ten years ago it would have been impossible to negotiate such an instrument. Under the prevalence of new ideas and sentiments it has been found possible not only to agree to the Treaty, but, when the scope of that was misunderstood, to construct a Supplementary Article, defining the position of both the contracting Powers.

STEAM-SHIP AGROUND AT HASTINGS.

The iron steam-ship Baltimore, of the North German Lloyd's line, trading between Bremen and America, was run against by a Spanish steamer, the Lorenzo Semprun, in the Channel, nearly opposite Hastings, about nine miles from shore, a little after midnight on Wednesday week. The officer in command of the Baltimore, Mr. Deetjen, finding that the collision had made a large hole in the starboard bow of the ship, turned her head towards the shore, guided by the lamplights on the Marine Parade at Hastings. At the same time he fired signal-rockets, which were seen by the coastguard. The ship took in water fast, and gradually sank by the head, so that she could not have been kept afloat ten minutes longer had she not been run aground within a third of a mile of the Marine Parade. Her position there is shown in the Engraving on our front page. There were 180 passengers on board and a crew of eighty seamen. They were safely landed in the boats, with the aid of the coastguard men, at first under Mr. Attersoll, till Captain Garforth, commanding officer of the station, arrived to direct this good work. The cabin passengers were received at the Royal Marine Hotel; the others, with the crew, found shelter in the Market-hall, by the assistance of Mr. Moulton, local secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. Many persons went out to see the ship during the next two or three days. She lay on the sands opposite Government House coastguard station, in 8 ft. of water at low tide, with her stern, the higher part, turned towards the shore. The hole in her bow, about 5 ft. square, could be plainly seen, and workmen were set to repair it by putting in new iron plates. The Baltimore is a screw-steamer of 2500 tons burden, with engines of 700-horse power, and is built in compartments below the nether deck; her length is nearly 350 ft. She was on her way from America to Bremen, laden with tobacco, molasses, and lard. Captain Fisher had died on the voyage, and Mr. Deetjen was in command. She had put in at Southampton, and landed her English passengers, on the Wednesday, leaving Southampton at four o'clock that afternoon. The Spanish steamer, on her way from Aalsund to Santander with a cargo of fish, received great damage from the collision, but was enabled to reach Southampton on the Thursday afternoon. The Baltimore was safely got off the beach at Hastings, on Sunday, and was towed to Southampton.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Paris, Thursday, May 30.

The discussion of a measure of paramount importance, the law for the reorganisation of the army, has followed the stormy debates upon the war contracts of the Empire; and two noteworthy speeches have already been delivered—one by General Trochu and the other by the Duc d'Aumale. The ex-President of the Government of National Defence is an orator of no mean order, and his speech, last Monday afternoon, was in every respect a success. He told the Assembly that France had lived upon the recollection of its victories of the First Empire, and had thought that it could triumph anew, without a single reform, a single modification in its corrupted military system. He ascribed the decay of armies regarded as invincible to an abuse of their traditions, and cited as examples the sudden crumbling away of the traditions of the armies of Louis XIV., Frederick the Great, and Napoleon I. He severely condemned the fondness for decorations, for feathers, and gold lace which had taken hold of the French army, and maintained that the vaunted Order of the Legion of Honour had been a powerful means of corruption under preceding Governments. He cleverly dissected the military régime of the First Empire, and passed in review the various laws relating to the army which had been voted up to the present time. In conclusion, the General demanded personal obligatory service for a brief period and the organisation of effective reserves, and particularly insisted upon the necessity of carefully educating soldiers and instilling religious principles into their minds.

Tuesday's sitting of the Assembly opened with a sensible speech from Colonel Denfert Rochereau, a Republican deputy, which was, however, very unfavourably received by the Right, and to which General Changarnier professed to reply in a few words. The Duc d'Aumale then mounted the tribune. Like General Trochu, he demanded personal service and the organisation of effective reserves, and especially condemned the system of substitutes. He cleverly showed the advantages of the law of 1832, without chanting the praises of the Government which passed it, and bore witness to the sincerity of the attempts of the Restoration to reorganise the French army, which naturally secured him the applause of the Right. The Centres, Left and Right, cheered vigorously when the Duke began to speak with pride of the tricolour flag; while the Left and Right proper remained perfectly silent, the former taking offence at his censuring the red banner of the Commune, and the latter clinging to the white flag embroidered with golden lilies, which the Count de Chambord recently announced his intention never to abandon. After a speech from Lieutenant Farcy, in imitation of General Trochu's address of the preceding day, the Assembly adjourned on the motion of General Guillemot, seconded by M. Gambetta, who is reserving himself, it is said, to reply to the President of the Republic.

Last week's debates upon the war contracts of the Empire terminated in the adoption of an order of the day, proposed by the Duc de Broglie and accepted by the leaders of the various parties, which set forth that the "Assembly, confiding in the exertions of the Commission des Marchés, and maintaining its resolution to prosecute all persons responsible, whether before or after Sept. 4, passes to the order of the day." The Bonapartists do not disguise their discontent at the voting of this resolution, although the insignificance of their party in the Assembly did not permit them even to offer the slightest remonstrance.

The ex-Emperor, taking advantage of the recent debates, which have brought his acts and policy again before the public, has addressed a letter to the Generals who formed part of the Army of Sedan, in which he protests against the recent decision of the Committee of Capitulations, declining to accept any other judgment than that of the nation, regu-

larly consulted, and claims the entire responsibility of the surrender, which prevented, he says, the immolation of 60,000 men, whose efforts would have been unavailing. The newspapers say that the Generals who were favoured with this communication severally forwarded the letters addressed to them, which were said to be in the Emperor's own handwriting, to M. Thiers.

The *Evénement*, a daily paper recently started in opposition to the *Figaro*, launched a canard the other day to the effect that Marshal Bazaine is but a nominal prisoner, and does not sleep in the villa of the Avenue de Picardie, where he is supposed to be under arrest, and, further, that he takes his meals with his wife, who resides close by. The *Journal Officiel* of Tuesday formally contradicted these assertions, which probably no one believed, and which only characteristically illustrate the love of the Paris press for mendacious *nouvelles à sensation*.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Paris early last Friday morning, and the same evening the Prince visited the Bouffes Theatre during the performance of the new comic opera the "Timbale d'Argent." On Saturday the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale called upon the Prince and Princess, who were present at the Gaieté Theatre in the evening. On Monday they inspected the paintings and sculpture at the Palais de l'Industrie, and on Tuesday dined at the British Embassy with the President of the Republic, Marshal McMahon, and the foreign Ambassadors.

Serizier and Bouin, found guilty of complicity in the brutal assassination of the Dominicans of Arcueil, and Boudin, who commanded the murder of a peaceable chemist of the Rue de Richelieu for refusing to lend a hand in constructing a Communist barricade on May 24 of last year, were shot, pursuant to sentence, at the artillery butts at Satory, early on Saturday morning last, in presence of a considerable military force. Bouin displayed unexampled bravado throughout the proceedings; Serizier, who was greatly depressed, managed to shout "Vive la Commune!" just before the fatal volley was fired; while as for Boudin he is said to have maintained an attitude of stoical indifference, standing firm and erect against the post to which he was bound, calmly puffing away at his cigarette unto the last.

General Ducrot, like Trochu, has been worsted in the action for defamation brought by him against a newspaper, the *Emancipation*, of Toulouse, one of the leading Communist organs in France, which had openly stigmatised the General as "a traitor, a coward, a liar, and a butcher of women," and had maintained that he was bribed by Bismarck to secure the defeat of the "heroic" Parisians at Montreuil and Buzenval, having been triumphantly acquitted. The *Emancipation* put in the plea of justification; and the jury before whom the case was tried acquitted the General.

Sunday was the French Derby Day. A large and fashionable crowd repaired to Chantilly to witness the running of the race, for which Revigny, belonging to M. Aumont, and Little Agnes, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, were chief favourites. His Grace's filly made the running, but near home Revigny came to the fore and won easily by half a length, Little Agnes securing the second place, and Condor being a good third.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus has had to sustain the worry of another Ministerial crisis. In a sitting of the Congress, last week, Senor Sagasta stated that, in consequence of the publicity which had been given to the documents relative to the secret funds, the Government, "having been deceived," was about to resign. Zabala was summoned by the King, but pleaded ill-health. Marshal Serrano was then applied to, and has acceded to the King's request to form a Cabinet; but as he cannot leave the provinces before their pacification, the Marshal delegated the mission to General Topete, who has accepted, *ad interim*, the portfolio of the Ministry of War. In Monday's sitting of the Congress, Admiral Topete, replying to an interpellation, said that Senor Sagasta had left the Ministry, but not because the confidence either of the Chambers or the Crown had been shaken in him. Senor Ruiz Zorrilla declared that the Radical party would assist the Government in economical and financial questions. A motion of censure in reference to the late Ministerial crisis was rejected, and the Congress commenced the discussion of the Address.

The *Daily News*' correspondent, mentioning that Marshal Serrano entered Bilbao with his Staff on Monday, states that the Carlists have agreed to accept a complete amnesty, including the leaders, and it is expected that this will put an end to the insurrection. Marshal Serrano has returned to Zornoza, where the army is. The *Times*' Paris correspondent also speaks of "the submission of the Carlist band in Biscay, effected at the place arranged between Marshal Serrano and the chief of the bands."

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly, on Wednesday, adopted unanimously the report of the Federal Council on the plébiscite relative to the revision of the Federal Constitution.

The Federal Assembly has accepted the resignation of Herr Dubs, the President of the Federal Council, at the same time thanking him for the services he has performed for the country. The election of his successor has been postponed until the July session.

GERMANY.

To-morrow (Sunday) is the day fixed for the baptism, at Potsdam, of the infant daughter of the Imperial Prince of Germany. The Crown Prince and Princess of Italy, who have been invited to be present at the ceremony, arrived at Berlin on Tuesday, and were received with every mark of honour, the Emperor, the Prince Imperial of Germany, and Prince Frederick Charles meeting them at the railway station, and conducting them to the Imperial palace.

In Monday's sitting of the German Parliament the general debate on the Navy Estimates was opened by the Director of the Admiralty, Herr Stosch, who declared that the centre of gravity of Germany's power lay in her army. It was not intended that her navy should fight great naval battles or try her strength at sea with England or France. The task of the German navy was to protect her coast. An ironclad fleet capable of sallying forth to keep the ports open was necessary in the North Sea; similar flat-bottomed vessels were required in the Baltic. Corvettes were being built for the protection of the merchant navy, as well as small flat-bottomed ships for service on the eastern coast of Asia.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor's mother, the Archduchess Sophia, who had been dangerously ill for several days, died on Tuesday morning.

A despatch from Prague reports a serious calamity near the Bohemian capital. Heavy and long-continued rains have produced devastating floods, which have laid waste large districts and swept away several villages and their inhabitants.

DENMARK.

The King and Prince Valdemar returned to Copenhagen from Italy on Saturday, the Queen remaining with Princess Thyra, who is not yet quite recovered.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate resolved, on Saturday evening last, by a majority of forty-two votes to nine, to recommend President Grant to adopt the Supplemental Article of the Washington Treaty, with some verbal alterations described as "slight." It seems that twenty-one of the senators either absented themselves or did not vote. The New York papers write variously about the decision of the Senate. The *New York Times* says that the decision is in accordance with the wishes of the people. The *Herald* insists that the country has been betrayed.

The Amnesty Bill, as passed by Congress and signed by the President, excludes from its benefits Mr. Davis and Mr. Breckenridge, the federal military, naval, judicial, and diplomatic officers, and the members of the 36th and 37th Congress who participated in the rebellion.

The Supplemental Civil Rights Bill and the bill continuing the President's authority to suspend the habeas corpus, which were passed by the Senate, have been defeated in the House of Representatives by its refusal to suspend its rules for their consideration.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa announces that the Canadian Senate has passed the bill giving effect to those clauses of the Washington Treaty which affect the Dominion.

General Sherman and Mr. Grant, son of the President of the United States, have arrived in St. Petersburg.

On Tuesday the Royal Academy of Belgium began the celebration of its hundredth anniversary, it having been constituted by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1772.

Professor Max Müller opened, on the 23rd ult., his lectures on the Results of Comparative Philology, at the University of Strasbourg, before a numerous audience.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton on the morning of Thursday, June 6; via Brindisi on the evening of Friday, June 14.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee has been appointed Governor of Malta, and Mr. Anthony Musgrave Governor of Natal.

A shooting festival is to take place at Zurich from July 14 to July 21 next. In a circular which has been issued by the committee the riflemen of Great Britain and Ireland are specially invited to take part in the competition.

The Emperor of Russia has sent to Baron Charles Rayer de Rothschild, head of the Frankfort house of M. A. Rothschild and Sons, the order of St. Anne of the first class, and the order of St. Stanislaus of the second class to Baron Alphonse Rothschild, head of the house of Rothschild Brothers, Paris.

The Bulgarian section of the Greek Church has thrown off its allegiance to the Patriarch at Constantinople, with whom certain misunderstandings have lately arisen, and declared itself independent. The Ecumenical Patriarch has issued a pastoral letter excommunicating the Bulgarian Patriarch and anathematizing two Bulgarian bishops.

Private intelligence as to the recent earthquake at Antioch represents the destruction of life and property to be even greater than was apprehended. The best and most ancient part of the town has been utterly ruined, and 2000 of the inhabitants are still missing, a considerable number of them Jews and Christians. In surrounding villages there have been hundreds of houses destroyed and their occupants killed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A splendid rose show was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last.

On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh was re-elected Master of the Trinity House and Captain Sir F. Arrow Deputy Master.

At the bazaar recently held, in Grosvenor-place, for the benefit of the French charities in London, £1201 was realised.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a dinner to her Majesty's Judges in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The guests were 130 in number.

The trustees of the Gilchrist Fund have made a grant of £25 for the purchase of educational apparatus for the Camden School for Girls.

The members of the Coaching Club had their first "meet" this season, in Hyde Park, last Saturday, when there was a numerous gathering.

Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, K.C.B., has been gazetted Governor-General of Chelsea Hospital, in the room of General Sir J. L. Pennefather, deceased.

Mr. Hawksley, the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Mrs. Hawksley gave a conversazione, on Tuesday, at the International Exhibition.

The cricket-match between the Middlesex and Yorkshire teams ended, last Saturday, in the victory of the latter, with two wickets to spare.

The season of the New Thames Yacht Club opened last Saturday. The Commodore, Mr. J. D. Lee, hoisted his flag on board his new yacht *Dracena*, and was accompanied on a cruise by Mr. W. N. Rudge, Vice-Commodore, in the *Night Thought*.

Sunday last, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, some of her Majesty's Judges, in pursuance of an ancient custom, attended the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral in state. Their Lordships were received by the Lord Mayor.

At the London School Board meeting on Wednesday, a report was presented which detailed the apportionment to the several metropolitan parishes of an education rate to produce an aggregate of £75,000.

At the meeting of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, held on Tuesday evening, it was stated that Mr. George Moore had placed in the names of trustees the sum of £100—the interest to provide Moore prizes annually, to be given for proficiency in Scripture knowledge.

According to the poor-law returns, the total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 19,535, of whom 32,702 were in workhouses and 76,176 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, there was a decrease of 19,535. The vagrants relieved numbered 923.

Some excitement was caused, on Monday, at Greenwich by the election of a member to fill the place of the Rev. Dr. Miller on the London School Board. Mr. Soames and Mr. Gover were the candidates, and the latter was elected by a considerable majority.

It is the practice of some cabmen, upon meeting with a band of volunteers out for a march, to break the ranks, and there have been instances in which injury has resulted. One of these offenders, on Monday, came before the Marylebone Police Court, and he was fined 2 gs., including costs.

The president and committee of the National Temperance League held their annual conversazione, on Wednesday night, at the City Terminus Hotel. In order to provide for the amusement of visitors, who were computed to number 800, entertainments of various kinds were given simultaneously in different halls in the hotel.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution. It appeared from the report that the institution was in a flourishing condition, and that the amount of donations and subscriptions was larger than in any previous year. The pensions were increased to £20 and £15.

A commission-agent in the City lately failed for more than £4000, and returned his assets as nil. His creditors consented to a liquidation, and granted him his discharge. Mr. Registrar Keene declined to recognise the proceedings, on the ground that no estate had been disclosed. An appeal was made to Mr. Registrar Roche, sitting as Chief Judge, who has, however, affirmed the decision.—The Court of Bankruptcy has given official sanction to an arrangement for discharging the whole of the debts of General George Warren, by setting aside £800 per annum out of his income.

The Judges met on Thursday morning in the private room of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and arranged the summer circuits as follow, viz.:—Home, Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Baron Bramwell, Norfolk, Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Justice Keating. Western, Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush. Oxford, Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Quain. Midland, Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Baron Cleasby. Northern, Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Brett. North Wales, Lord Chief Justice Bovill. South Wales, Mr. Baron Channell. The Lord Chief Baron remains in town.

The Board of Trade have decided to make a general amalgamation of offices at the East-End connected with the business of the port of London. They have taken a large suite of rooms on Tower-hill, belonging to and formerly occupied by the St. Katharine Dock Company, and therein will be housed the Local Marine Board, with its staff of nautical examiners, surveyors, and inspectors, and also the shipping offices at present located in Hammet-street and in the Well-street Sailors' Home. Courts of inquiry into the causes of wrecks and casualties at sea will also in future be held here, instead of at the police courts.

Last week 2258 births and 1205 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceed by 81, while deaths were no less than 199 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1205 deaths included 54 from smallpox, 41 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 74 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever (of which 1 was certified as typhus, 8 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 9 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 219 deaths were referred, against 213 and 234 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths from scarlet fever showed a slight further increase upon those in recent weeks, while the fatal cases of other forms of fever had declined.

What is a charitable object? Vice-Chancellor Wickens was engaged, on Tuesday, with a suit for the administration of the will of the late Mr. Thomas Hyland, of 28, Charles-street, St. James's-square, a gentleman who has for years been a large contributor to charities, under the signature of "Nemo." He bequeathed to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the time being £100, for such objects as he shall deem most deserving; to Mrs. Gladstone, of 11, Carlton-house-terrace, to be applied, as she thinks proper in charity, £200; and the residue to his trustees for such objects as they consider deserving. The Vice-Chancellor considered it would be too strong an implication to hold that the gifts in question were gifts to charitable objects. The gift to the Lord Mayor of Dublin would therefore fail, as would also the gift of the residue; and the residue would be distributed among the next of kin, according to the statute.

The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday. Sir Henry Rawlinson, the president, spoke at some length upon the Livingstone Search Expedition, and read a letter he had received from Lieutenant Dawson, dated Lewisit, April 9, describing the proceedings of the expedition up to that date. No communication had then been received from either Dr. Livingstone or Mr. Stanley. The founder's medal was awarded to Colonel Henry Yule, C.B.; and the patron's, or Victoria, medal to Mr. Robert Berkeley Shaw, for his journeys in Eastern Turkestan. A gold watch was presented to Lieutenant G. C. Musters, R.N., for his adventurous journey in Patagonia, and the sum of £25 to Karl Mauch in acknowledgment of the zeal and ability with which he has devoted himself for many years to the explorations of South-Eastern Africa. In the evening the annual dinner was held at Willis's Rooms. Sir Henry Rawlinson presided.

Volunteer matters are beginning to assume a seasonable activity. Lord Ranelagh's (South Middlesex) regiment was inspected last Saturday by Colonel Stephenson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in Hyde Park, and two brigades held field-days in Regent's Park. On Wednesday night the prizes won by the best shots of the 49th Middlesex were distributed at Guildhall by Mrs. Monsell, wife of the Postmaster-General. The Civil Service Rifle Volunteers underwent their annual official inspection by Colonel Daubeny, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Home District, on Thursday, in Battersea Park; and the Post Office Rifles will be inspected in Hyde Park to-day (Saturday). There will also be two brigade field-days to-day—one at Wimbledon, of the London Scottish, 19th Middlesex, Queen's (Westminster), Inns of Court, and Artists' Rifles; and the other in Hyde Park, of the 2nd and 3rd London, 2nd (South) Middlesex, 11th Middlesex (St. George's), and 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles.

Prince Arthur presided, on Monday night, at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Caledonian Asylum at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness was supported by Prince Christian, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Spanish Minister, the Earl of March, the Earl of Mar, Lord Colville of Culross, the Bishop of Moray, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Lindsay, and about 300 other members and friends of the asylum. The large hall was decorated with flags, bearing the arms of Scottish families; and during dinner Mr. Ross, her Majesty's piper, and Mr. McKenzie, sergeant and piper to the asylum, in full Highland costume, marched round the hall, playing favourite airs. Prince Christian acknowledged the toast of the Royal family. The health of Prince Arthur was proposed by the Duke of Buccleuch, and was drunk with Highland honours. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £2000, including Prince Arthur, 25 gs.; Prince Christian, 20 gs.; the Duke of Buccleuch, £100; Sir R. Wallace, £100. The band of the Royal Artillery attended during dinner, and the vocalists of the London Glee and Madrigal Union, under the direction of Mr. Land, sang some favourite glees.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbott, A. D., to be Rector of Threxton, Norfolk.
Bassett, F. Tilney; Vicar of Dulverton, Somerset.
Bayly, Thomas; Vicar of Weaverthorpe.
Boys, H. J.; Vicar of St. Peter Mountengate, Norwich.
Bury, Charles; Vicar of Tickhill.
Coetlogon, C. Prescott de; Rector of Bix, Henley-on-Thames.
Few, W. J.; Rector of St. Luke's, Southampton.
Gedge, J. Wylliffe; Curate of Shalford, Guildford.
Hall, S. B. H.; Rector of Weddington, Warwick.
Jones, Alfred; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Kenilworth.
Lambert, B.; Vicar of Tamworth, Staffordshire.
Lovejoy, William; Vicar of Grayrigg, Kendal, Westmorland.
Lumley, William Faithfull; Curate of Worthen, Salop.
Michell, William Philip; Vicar of Carhampton.
Parr, H.; Vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk.
Reade, C. J.; Vicar of Shotswell, Warwick.
Robinson, George; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Hull.
Russell, A. H. M.; Vicar of Westwood, Warwick.
Saunders, John Goulding; Vicar of Bampton.
Spencer-Stanhope, C. W.; Vicar of Christ Church, Crowton, Cheshire.
Warner, R. H.; Vicar of Astley, Warwick.

The Marquis of Westminster, on Thursday, laid the foundation-stone of the new vicarage house for St. Michael's, Chester-square. His Lordship gives the site and other assistance.

The Rev. J. H. North, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's Chapel, Brighton, has been presented with a silver salver and a purse of 800 gs., from the members of the congregation.

On Wednesday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Benet, which has been erected in the Mile-end-road. St. Benet's is the first church which has been built under the Union of Benefices Act, and has been erected with part of the proceeds of the removal of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street. The cost was about £6500, the Bishop of London's Fund having contributed £1000 towards the site. The church will afford sitting accommodation for 800 persons.

On Monday afternoon the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels in England and Wales was held at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Bishop of London in the chair. It appears from the annual report for the past year that assistance has been given to 133 places—viz., towards building thirty-two new churches, rebuilding seventeen, and the improvement of eighty-four other churches. The society granted £7630, which called forth from the public a further sum of £295,639.

On the eve of the Ascension the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the elegant little village church of All Saints, Luddington, a hamlet in the parish of Stratford-on-Avon. The munificence of Mr. Leonard Pickering, who gave £1000, half for the erection and half for the endowment of the new church, in his native village, has produced good fruit. The site of the church, the churchyard, and £200 were contributed by the Marquis of Hertford, one of whose earliest acts on coming into his property has been to rehabilitate the whole village, which was in a most dilapidated condition, owing to sixty years of neglect. The church, with all its fittings, and every appliance for service, the laying out and fencing of the churchyard and approaches, are all paid for, at a cost exceeding £1100, owing mainly to the exertions of Mr. Baldwin, himself a generous contributor. Several windows are filled with stained glass. The east window was given by Miss Pickering, one by Mr. Armitage, one by Mrs. Baldwin, one jointly by Mr. Baldwin and the Vicar (who also contributed the sacramental plate and £100); the rest (four in number) by Mr. Baldwin. The architect is Mr. John Cotton, of Birmingham.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

On Tuesday the Right Hon. Montague Bernard, Professor of International Law, delivered a lecture in the University Museum on the Treaty of Washington, in presence of the Vice-Chancellor and a large number of the members of the University. The audience numbered about 500. Mr. Bernard, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered. Reviewing previous causes of misunderstanding between Great Britain and America—such as the Fishery Question and the Columbia Boundary Line—he gave a succinct account of the treaty, from no one portion of which he would wish to secede, and concluded with a congratulation that the idea of ungenerous treatment on the part of Great Britain was dying out in America.

Sir Francis Doyle, Professor of Poetry, has been elected Fellow of All Souls'. The fellowship terminates with the professorship.

The curators of the University chest have been authorised to pay to the credit of the museum delegates £1000, to be employed at their discretion for the maintenance and improvement of the collections in the museum.

The Ellerton theological essay has been awarded to C. F. Grant, B.A., of Balliol.

The mathematical scholarship on the Lucy Foundation at Magdalen Hall has been awarded to Mr. Alfred G. Martin, from Reading; and the classical scholarship on the Meeke Foundation to Mr. J. M. O'Connell Vines, Magdalen School, and late of King's College School, London. A classical exhibition has been given to Mr. Robert H. Hill, St. Paul's School, London.

CAMBRIDGE.

Honorary fellowships are to be conferred on the following persons, as distinguished for their literary and scientific merits:—Dr. Lightfoot, Hulsean Professor of Divinity; Mr. J. Spedding, M.A., editor of Lord Bacon's works, &c.; Mr. A. Cayley, Sadlerian Professor of Mathematics; and Mr. J. C. Maxwell, M.A., Professor of Experimental Physics.

The Chancellor's medal for English poetry has been awarded to T. E. Page, Scholar of St. John's.

At St. John's the Greek Testament prizes have been awarded as follow:—1. F. H. Adams; 2. Gardner.

The general examination required of all candidates for the ordinary B.A. degree began on Monday morning. There are 264 candidates, exclusive of eight medical students, to be examined in algebra only.

THE NEW SCIENCE SCHOOLS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Visitors this year to the International Exhibition at South Kensington will see that the new building in Exhibition-road, opposite the eastern entrance to the International Exhibition Galleries, has been completed. This building, of which an illustration is given, forms part of the ever-growing palace raised for the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, and is adjacent to the north-west cloister of the Art-Museum. It has been provided for the accommodation of the School of Science and the School of Naval Architecture. The general design of the building, as of the other buildings in the same architectural and administrative group, was made by the late Captain Fowke, R.E.; but it has been con-

structed under the direction of Major-General H. Scott, R.E., by the contractors, Messrs. G. Smith and Co. It is a lofty edifice, with two projecting wings; between which, along the central portion of the front, is a handsome Italian arcade, supported by a range of columns, adorned with terra-cotta sculptures, modelled by the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, to represent the Seven Ages of Man. The decoration of the arches is supplied by the majolica of Messrs. Minton and Co. There is an upper arcade, of an ornamental character, projecting a little in front of the top story of the building. The walls are of red Fareham brick; and the cornices, string-courses, and window-dressings, of cream-coloured terra-cotta. The Parliamentary vote asked this Session for the new buildings at South Kensington is £29,674, completing the £195,000, which was the amount of the original estimate; but a further vote of £40,000 is proposed for the erection of a Natural History Museum, which will cost a much larger sum.

SIR ALBERT DAVID SASSOON.

Sir Albert David Sassoon, C.S.I., of Bombay, on whom her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, is eldest son of the late Mr. David Sassoon, founder of the mercantile firm of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., of Bombay and London. He was born about the year 1818. He has received a European education, and has travelled in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe. This family of Jewish merchant-princes has made itself illustrious by its munificent gifts to the public both in England and in India. The foundation of an hospital in the town of Poonah, and that



SIR ALBERT DAVID SASSOON, C.S.I.

of a High School and a Mechanics' Institute at Bombay, are proofs of the practical way in which the liberality of the Sassoons has been dispensed.

The foundation-stone of the Elphinstone High School, one of the most important means of education in the west of India, was laid by the Governor of Bombay a month ago. The building will be a very handsome one when completed, and will occupy one of the most beautiful sites on the Esplanade. The cost will be about £60,000, of which Sir Albert Sassoon has contributed, in two donations, £15,000—one of £10,000 in commemoration of the visit to Bombay of the Duke of Edinburgh, and another of £5000 as a thank-offering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay was opened by the Governor of that Presidency a day or two before the ceremony at the Elphinstone High School. His Excellency at the same time unveiled the marble statue of Prince Albert, presented to the city of Bombay by the late Mr. David Sassoon. This statue, which was exhibited for some months in the South Kensington Museum, is the work of Mr. Matthew Noble. It stands, with the pedestal, 18 ft. high, of which 8 ft. belong to the statue of the Prince. He is represented standing with one hand hanging by his side, and the other laid upon his breast, which bears the collar of the Garter. On the sides of the pedestal two figures, Science and Art, seem to mourn the death of him who was their patron. The cost of the statue was £3600. The cost of the Victoria Museum, at one end of which the statue is placed, is about £50,000.

Our Portrait of Sir Albert David Sassoon is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of Calcutta.



NEW SCIENCE SCHOOLS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The logo consists of the letters 'J', 'M', 'L', and 'R' in a stylized, calligraphic font, arranged horizontally. The letters are dark and set against a lighter, textured background.

BIRTHS.

On March 25, the wife of George B. Child, Esq., of Bogota, United States of Columbia, of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at 41, South-street, Park-lane, Viscountess Downe, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On April 15, at Madras, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A., Captain Cecil John Hubbard, Grenadier Guards, third son of John G. Hubbard, Esq., of 24, Princes-gate, and Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks, to Helen, third daughter of Arthur Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Registrar of H.M. High Court at Madras.
On the 23rd ult., at the Roman Catholic Church, Brighton, W. H. K. Bradford, Esq., Major 108th Regiment, to Alicia, third daughter of the late Rev. R. F. W. Martin, late of Elsfeld, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at 7, Grosvenor-gardens, William Bruce Stopford Sackville, Esq., of Drayton House, Northamptonshire, aged 66.
On the 21st ult., at Bombay, of smallpox, Frederick Lodwick Buckle, son of the late John Buckle, Esq., of Wharton House, Edinburgh, in the 31st year of his age.
On Sunday, the 26th ult., at 35, Montagu-square, Hyde Park, James Carson Esq., of Spinfield, Marlow, Bucks, Albion and Constant Spring Estates, &c., in the island of Jamaica, J.P. and D.L. for Bucks, High Sheriff for the same county (1868), deeply regretted. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 24th ult., at Shelton Villa, Shrewsbury, Charlotte, relict of the late Rev. Richard Mytton, of Garth, Welsoph, aged 93.
On the 24th ult., at 2, Grosvenor-villas, Brixton-rise, Mary Ann, relict of the late Henry Gaitskell, Esq., of Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, and Bermondsey, aged 74. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 7th ult., at Pera, Henry Rumball, Esq., for many years th Treasurer of H.B.M. Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople, aged 49.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.		ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 9 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Dinornis, &c.)	
First Sunday after Trinity.		Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. E. H. B. Esq. on Egypt before the Pharaohs, &c., and papers by Mr. Drach and Dr. Haigh).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. James Lupton, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.			
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; probably the Rev. Canon Nepean; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Westminster School.			
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.			
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecturer, on our Lord's alleged Ignorance of various Matters).			
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Duncombe, Dean of York.			
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.			
MONDAY, JUNE 3.		WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.	
Royal Institution, general meeting, 2 p.m.		The Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition at Dublin to be opened by the Duke of Edinburgh.	
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.		Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.	
Royal Asiatic Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.		Royal Agricultural Society, noon.	
Strangers' Home for Asiatics, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair).		Royal Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.	
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).		Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).	
United Kingdom Beneficent Association, 6.30; annual festival (the Duke of Abercorn in the chair).		Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry).		Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Henderson on Sandhills, &c., met with in the Yarkand Expedition, 1870; papers by Mr. Boyd Dawkins).	
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.		Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.		Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Prebendary Irons on Dr. Tyndall's Fragments of Science).		Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, annual festival at the Crystal Palace.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Park Harrison on Artificial Enlargement of the Ear-Lobe in the East, and papers by Mr. H. Howorth and Baron de Bogushevsky).		THURSDAY, JUNE 6.	
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Payne on the Necessity for Improving our Ordinary School Teaching).		New moon, 3.23 a.m.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 4.		Eclipse of the moon, invisible at Greenwich.	
University College, noon (Professor Corfield on Hygiene and Public Health).		Royal Horticultural Society, lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. T. Thistlethorn Dyer on Seeds Sown by Nature).	
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat and Light).	
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races of Mankind).		Royal Society, election of Fellows, 4 p.m.	
Crystal Palace Annual Dog Show begins.		Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).	
Celebration of King George III's Birthday at Eton.		Linnean Society, 8 p.m.	
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30.		Chemical Society, 8 p.m.	
Yorkshire Ball at Willis's Rooms.		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.	
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).		FRIDAY, JUNE 7.	
SATURDAY, JUNE 8.		University College, noon (Professor Corfield on Hygiene and Public Health).	
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Roscoe on the Chemical Action of Light).		Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Abel on Substitutes for Gunpowder).	
Royal Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.		Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.	
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.		Royal Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.	
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).		Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 25	11 52	—	0 18	0 41	1 4	1 27
1 47	2 7	2 26	3 25	4 24	5 23	6 22

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next day.
May 29	29.853	48.2	36.5	67	5	39.6	60.6	SW. WSW.	178
30	29.897	49.4	36.8	69	6	38.7	61.4	SSW. SW. WSW.	131
31	30.011	51.4	37.5	62	6	40.8	62.6	WSW. N.	121
1 June	30.205	53.4	40.2	63	6	41.6	62.8	NW. NNW.	82
2	30.265	55.4	42.2	64	6	43.3	63.6	NW. W.	96
3	30.317	60.6	50.1	70	4	55.4	71.9	WSW. NW.	112
4	30.236	60.3	48.7	67	5	53.2	70.9	WSW. W. WNW.	202

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer, in inches corrected .. 29.851 | 29.896 | 29.989 | 30.181 | 30.343 | 30.341 | 30.269
Air 52.0 | 53.8 | 54.7 | 57.0 | 60.3 | 62.3 | 64.9
Evaporation 45.9 | 45.9 | 47.4 | 48.9 | 51.3 | 55.8 | 58.3
Temperature 48.2 | 49.4 | 51.4 | 53.4 | 55.4 | 57.4 | 60.6
Direction of Wind S.W. | S.W. | S.W. | W.S.W. | W. | N.W. | W.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman, Esq., has the pleasure to announce, for a limited period, until further notice, that he will appear every evening, at Eight, in "her great original character, LEAH, the famous romantic play of the Lyceum Theatre, in which she was first seen, at the Lyceum Theatre, in 1861, and which has since been performed in all the great theatres of the world. Bateman will appear at Seven, with A PLEASANT NEIGHBOURHOOD, a new play, written by Mr. H. L. Bateman, Esq., and acted by the Lyceum Theatre Company. Bateman will also appear at Seven, with A PLEASANT NEIGHBOURHOOD, a new play, written by Mr. H. L. Bateman, Esq., and acted by the Lyceum Theatre Company.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA,

DRURY-LANE.
PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.
Mlle. Marie Marimon—M. Capoul.
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JUNE 1, first time of the season, Rossini's Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Il Conte Almaviva, M. Capoul; Il Dottore Bartolo, Signor Borella; Figaro, Signor Mendizor; Don Basilio, Signor Agnesi; and Rosina, Mlle. Marie Marimon.
NEXT WEEK.
Next week there will be Five Performances, viz.—on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Third appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson.
EXTRA NIGHT, MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 3.
Last time this season.
Verdi's Opera, "La Traviata"—Violetta, Mlle. Christine Nilsson.
Eighth appearance of Signor Italo Campanini.—Titens, Trebelli-Bettini, Rota, Foli, Campanini.
Tuesday Next, June 4, "Il Trovatore." Manrico, Signor Italo Campanini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Rota; Ferrando, Signor Foli; Azucena, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Leonora, Mlle. Titens.
Thursday Next, June 6 (last time), "La Sonnambula." Elvino, M. Capoul; Il Conte Rodolfo, Signor Foli; Amina, Mlle. Marie Marimon.
EXTRA NIGHT.
Titens, Trebelli-Bettini, Rota, Campanini.
Friday next, June 7, "Lucio Silla." Mlle. Christine Nilsson.
Fourth appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson.
Saturday next, June 8, "Il Trovatore." Manrico, Signor Italo Campanini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Rota; Ferrando, Signor Foli; Azucena, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Leonora, Mlle. Titens.
The Opera will commence at Half-past Eight. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be obtained at the Box Office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—The BENEFIT for the ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, on which occasion most of the principal Foreign and English Artists now in London have kindly consented to appear. Full particulars will be announced on Monday, June 3. Prices from 6d. to £3 3s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 3, and during the week, at Seven, RAISING THE WIND; at Eight, PYGMALION AND GALATEA (156th time); followed by A ROUGH DIAMOND—Mr. Buckstone and Miss Fanny Gwynne; and other Entertainments.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the week, at Eight p.m., an adaptation of Victorien Sardou's Comedy-Drama, "Nos Intimes," by George March, Esq., under the title of OUR FRIENDS—Mlle. Beatrice, supported by Messrs H. Sinclair, T. N. Wenman, F. Harvey, and W. H. Vernon; Messdames K. French, A. Barnett, T. Chapman, and F. Norman. Box-office open daily, Ten to Five p.m. Doors open at Seven. Farce, 7.30, entitled A CUP OF TEA. Places at all the Libraries.

NEW STANDARD THEATRE (immediately opposite the Great Eastern Railway Terminus), Shoreditch. The Largest and Handsomest Theatre in the World. Sole Proprietor, Mr. John Douglas.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
Now designated the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
will commence their Seventh Annual Season at this Theatre, with the most talented and powerful Company that has ever appeared at this Theatre, numbering in its ranks all the oldest and most esteemed favourites of previous years, and all the new and important additions recently made to the great troupe of Artists. The old and legitimate title borne by this Company since its introduction into England, upwards of fifteen years ago, it has at length been found imperative to change, for the purpose of putting a stop to the miserable impostures carried on by the hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the great reputation of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Company. The hackneyed and grossly abused title of Christy Minstrels has now ceased to exist for evermore.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—Unequivocal success of the new programme, which will be repeated every night until further notice, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight.—Return of the inimitable comedian, Mr. G. W. Moore, after an absence of two months in the United States, bringing with him a rare budget of American whimsicalities. Mr. Hugh Dougherty, the great American humorist and comedian, who made his debut in England last Monday, has more than fulfilled the brilliant reputation which had preceded him from the United States. His great stump oration will be one of the great successes of the London season. The new songs introduced last Monday may be safely pronounced the most beautiful that it has been Messrs. Moore and Burgess's good fortune to produce for several years past.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now and henceforth, will be designated the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
In order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on in the towns and cities of the United Kingdom by rascals who have gone about the country trading upon the name and reputation of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's company, the title of Christy Minstrels has now ceased to exist, in a legitimate sense, for evermore. Fautails, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Two for Day Performances; at Half-past Seven for Evening.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season—an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels), Messrs Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—Re-appearance of the inimitable Comedian, Mr. G. W. MOORE, after an absence of two months in the United States, from whence he has just returned, thoroughly recuperated in health and spirits, with a Budget of American Whims and Fancies, rich and rare. Mr. Moore will appear Every Night, at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment (great success), MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.
OPENS THIS DAY (SATURDAY), at Ten o'clock. Hunters, Thoroughbred Stallions, and all classes of Riding Horses judged to-day. On Monday, June 3, Harness classes judged and Prize Horses paraded. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Daily Parade of all Prize Horses and Leaping Competition. Admission: Saturday, 2s. 6d.; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s.

HORSE SHOW—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.
Reserved Seats may be secured, from a Numbered Plan, at the Office, Barford-street, Islington. Entrance, Islington-green only. Doors close at Seven o'clock.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—The THIRD GRAND OPERA CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 8 (to commence at Three o'clock), supported by the Artists of Her Majesty's Opera.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.		Mlle. Victoria Bundsen, and Mlle. Marie Marimon.	
Mlle. Titens, Mlle. Carlotti Grossi, Mlle. Colombo,	Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Marie Roze,	Mlle. Victoria Bundsen, and Mlle. Marie Marimon.	
Signor Pancelli, Signor Vizzani, and	Signor Italo Campanini, Signor Mendizor, Signor Agnesi,	Signor Borella, and Signor Foli.	
Full Orchestra and Chorus of Her Majesty's Opera. Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.			
Single Admissions.—Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony Seats, 5s. and 4s.; Upper Orchestra, 3s.; Organ Gallery, 3s.			
Notice.—Gallery, One Shilling.			
Special Notice.—Tickets for the Opera Concert will be also available for the Royal Horticultural Gardens and for the International Exhibition.			

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

ADMISSION DAILY, ONE SHILLING, except on Wednesdays (2s. 6d.) and on certain reserved days.

OPEN DAILY from TEN to SIX.

MILITARY BAND DAILY at FOUR.

JUNE 5.—Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON'S FIRST GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at Three o'clock; terminate about Six. Tickets, 21s., 10s., 10s. 6d., 5s., and 3s.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.

JUNE 17.—FLORAL HALL, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden.—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family. To commence at Two and terminate about Six o'clock. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., and 5s., at the Libraries, Music-sellers', Austin's, 23, Piccadilly, and the Box Office, Royal Italian Opera. Full Programme ready June 3.

JUNE 24.—Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, ST. JAMES'S HALL SECOND and LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT. Tickets and Programmes at all the Libraries, Music-sellers', and at Mr. Austin's Universal Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

M. SAINTON'S THIRD and LAST MATINEE of CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 7, commencing at Three o'clock. Instrumentalists—M. Sainton, Amof, Zerbin, and Lassere; Master Claude Jaquinot (pupil of M. Sainton). Pianoforte—M. Delabarde. Vocalists—Miss Rose Martell, M. Capoul (by the kind permission of J. H. Martell, Esq.), M. de Fontenay, M. de Fontenay, Accompanist—Mr. Thoulès. Reserved Stalls, 10s. 6d., to be had at all the principal Music-sellers and Libraries; of Mr. Sainton, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAEHL.—This eminent Pianist is expressly engaged for the next MATINEE on his return from Moscow. TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Sixty-eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at 5, Pall-mall EAST, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's), Ten to Six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

RAPHAEL.—ON VIEW, a lately-discovered Picture of THE THREE GRACES, by RAPHAEL, at the GALLERY, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. Daily, Ten till Six.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.
The EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

EXHIBITION of PHOTO-MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, Musical, Dramatic, and Medical Celebrities, by Fradelle and Marshall, will be OPEN to the Public, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, at their GALLERY, 530, Regent-street, W. Admission by private card.

THE POTTERY GALLERIES,
31, Orchard-street, Portman-square.
JOHN MORTLOCK begs to announce that these Rooms (in connection with 203 and 204, Oxford-street, and Granville-place) are NOW OPEN, and form by far the largest Establishment of the kind in England.
The Main Gallery is devoted to the ARTISTIC POTTERY of Messrs. Minton and Co., including the works of Mr. Coleman, M.M. Solon and Musell, and other eminent artists. The selection of SERVICES for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, Toilet, and Culinary purposes, all in separate departments, from the ordinary to the most elaborate, will be found on a scale hitherto unattempted.
Two Rooms are appropriated to the disposition of TABLE and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in unique and elegant shapes, designed and engraved specially for this Firm by the best artists.
All Goods are marked in plain figures, at the lowest remunerative prices, with a discount for cash.
JOHN MORTLOCK,
203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Fine TABLE CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Sportsmen's Knives, &c. Manufacturers of the celebrated Shilling Razors, the Civic and Guildhall Pocket-Knives, &c.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S CANTINE CASES and PLATE CHESTS, for one, two, three, and six persons, at £1 12s. 6d., £3 6s., £5, also £11 1s. to £16 and £25, always ready for forwarding.

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MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and FORKS are decidedly the very heaviest plating, and last the longest. Their A quality lasts 20 years, the B quality 12 years, the C quality 7 years.

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MARRIAGES.—KITCHEN REQUISITES, Fenders, Fireirons, Tea-Urns, Kettles, Lamps, Baths, &c. An extensive Stock. Every article priced in plain figures.—MAPPIN and WEBB'S West-End Furnishing Galleries, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street.

MARRIAGES.—MAPPIN and WEBB forward their new ILLUSTRATED IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE (just in from the printer's), also their new Illustrated Catalogue of Electro Plate and Cutlery, containing 500 Drawings, post-free.—Address 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, or Mansion House-buildings, City, London.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improved method guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

STAMMERING and STUTTERING.—Messrs. DANZIGER and Co., 75, Welbeck-street, W., effectually and permanently CURE ALL IMPEDIMENT OF SPEECH, whether due to nervousness or other causes, irrespective of age or sex. No mechanical appliances used. The highest references and testimonials to be obtained on application. No fee unless benefit derived. Attendance Daily from Twelve to Three o'clock.—N.B. A limited number of Patients received into the Establishment at Upper Norwood.

IN CONSEQUENCE of intelligence received by recent mails from Mauritius, a numerous MEETING of influential Gentlemen connected with the island was held, on MAY 23, at the Offices of the MAURITIUS LAND CREDIT AND AGENCY COMPANY.—Sir D. W. BARCLAY, Bart., late a member of the Legislative Council of that island, in the Chair. It was unanimously resolved that the Mauritius London Association, as it formerly existed, be re-constituted, with a view to protect the interests of that colony, and to act in case of need with the Mauritius Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce. A committee was at once appointed to carry out the above resolution.

SOUTHSEA.—PIER HOTEL and QUEEN'S HOTEL (under one management). Splendid Sea Views, fine Pier and Esplanade, best Sea-Bathing in England, Military Bands. The Queen's Hotel, reopened June 1, has been entirely refitted and beautified. Fine Croquet Lawns and Pleasure Grounds.
MISS DARE, Managersess.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.—SPECIAL.
Attention is directed to SHARMAN'S GRAND PAVILION, at CORNEY REACH (next to Chiswick Church), as affording an uninterrupted VIEW OF THE RACE for a mile and a half each way. Accessible by all the Metropolitan Railways. Seats numbered and reserved. Carriage entrance from Chiswick-mall. Tickets, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., at Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street; Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; and 81, Liverpool-road, N.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

The little debate on the eve of the Derby really deserves to be rescued from cold oblivion and the catacombs of "Hansard." It was a bold thing in Mr. Thomas Hughes to make his protest against the House's adjournment for the Derby Day, yet it was not so bold as it would have been a few years ago, when the "festival" was in far higher favour. There is no doubt that, as the leading journal has pointed out, though the attendance on Epsom Downs may be as large as ever—nay, is probably larger than ever—the character of the assembly is not what it was. There has been added to it a vast mass from the class that, without being by any means "the lower class," is very far from being entirely respectable; and, on the other hand, large numbers of educated persons have ceased to attend. Racing has become business or gambling; but that is not the question. The Derby Day has not much to do with racing; it is a great holiday, and a great portion of our population will not make holiday in common with people of a lower type and lower instincts. Better things have come up—the Handel festivals, the Crystal Palace fireworks, flower shows at Kensington and elsewhere have charms for the better sort, and the questionable amusement at Epsom is yearly losing thousands of patrons. But it gains in number what it loses in quality. All this made Mr. Hughes's onslaught upon the Derby a good deal less Quixotic than it would have been when Tom Brown was a boy.

We will leave out altogether the reference to another occasion on which the House insisted on sitting. The cases

were not at all parallel; and, even had they been, it is better not to mix in one argument the names of a Christian observance and of a horse-race. Mr. Hughes's point was sufficiently made out without irrelevant matter. He declared that the abuses of the British Turf were such that the Parliament of England ought not to countenance the amusement for which it was asked to adjourn. The Turf has given, he said, to the British nation a system of gambling that is insidious, mischievous, and abominable. He had personally known of cases in which it had been necessary to raise vast sums of money for youngsters who had lost it on the Turf, and that money had gone into the pockets of some of the greatest rascals unhung. He asked the House, if it must patronise amusements, to encourage manly and noble ones, like rifle-shooting, rowing, or cricket, and not an institution that promoted scoundrelism. To this dashing attack Mr. Locke could not oppose much argument, as may be thought, when he actually complained that Mr. Hughes was abusing a holiday which he once liked, and Mr. Locke's use of the word "sanctimonious" was an appeal to a very inferior class of hearers. Mr. Gladstone, however, had something much more to the point. He has read Homer and the tragedians, and he knows what racing was in classic times, or, rather, in times of which the classics tell, and he thinks that the evil and the good of the racecourse might be separated; at all events, that the former does not justify us in denouncing the Turf. He called racing a "noble, manly, distinguished, and, he might say, historically national sport." Let this pass. There is no finer sight in the world than that of half a dozen glorious horses finishing a race, with every power in their magnificent frames called into the fiercest exercise, and their own high blood on fire for victory. We forget all the betting rascals, all the tales of attempted fraud, all the vulgarities that surrounded the start, and we gaze with rapt admiration at the noble struggle. No one has a right utterly to condemn racing until he has seen a finish, and then he will agree with Mr. Gladstone as to the beauty of the spectacle, though he may continue to believe that, on the whole, the Turf is a mischief.

But what Mr. Gladstone next said was perfectly just. If the House of Commons is to take such notice of Turf abuses as to refuse to make a holiday on the day of the great race, to which there is no other objection than its being part of a vicious system, Parliament ought to do a great deal more. It ought to be aggressive. It ought to take action, and try to put down the abuses. That was, surely, true enough. But here the Premier stopped. He had answered Mr. Hughes, in a sense; and Parliament, wanting its holiday, would have been satisfied with a far worse answer—indeed, a gibe of the old Palmerstonian sort would have been more to its taste than any reasoning at all. Yet why was it needful to stop. We are not of those who would fly to Acts of Parliament on all occasions; nevertheless, laws are made to put down offences and punish offenders. We may not expect any immediate or practical legislation against Turf scoundrelism—we have a very distant and unshapen hope of seeing fraudulent sporting men sent to the hulks. Still, Mr. Hughes had told the House that the youths of England are being daily ruined by Turf rascality; and if the words had been spoken in the House of Lords, some peculiarly significant looks would have followed them. A little of Mr. Gladstone's fiery eloquence would not have been misplaced. He might have expressed the loathing and contempt with which men who can yet admire the glorious sight of a grand, honest race feel for the betting ring, and its ways, and its vile accomplices; and he might have added that he hoped some day to carry a police law that should make sharp and short work with all but legitimate sport. However, he had an answer for Mr. Hughes, who had but fifty-eight with him; and probably many of those went to the Derby with the majority of two-hundred-and-twelve and the half million not in Parliament.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday the Crathie choir went to the castle and sang a selection of music, after which they were entertained at breakfast at the castle. The customary presents to the dependants upon the Royal estates in the Highlands in honour of the auspicious occasion were distributed. At Windsor the day was commemorated with the usual honours. The Queen's tradesmen dined together at the White Hart Hotel, under the presidency of the Mayor, her Majesty having presented a buck from Windsor Park for the occasion. The general celebration of the Royal birthday takes place to-day (Saturday).

On Trinity Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Norman M'Leod officiated.

On Monday Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Lugard, and Mr. Helps arrived at the castle. On Tuesday her Majesty held a Council.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has driven to the Glassalt Shiel and to various places of interest in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. Prince Leopold has taken daily drives.

The Marquis of Ripon has arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Marquis of Ripon, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and the Rev. Norman M'Leod have dined with the Queen.

A state concert will be given on Wednesday next at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty, in a letter through the Marquis of Ripon to the Mayor of Liverpool, has expressed her gratification at the enthusiastic reception accorded to Prince Arthur upon his recent visit to that great port.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Paris yesterday (Friday) week, and proceeded to the Hôtel Bristol, Place Vendôme. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses visited the Exhibition of Fine Arts in the Palace of Industry, and in the evening went to the Gaité Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the English Protestant church. On Monday the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy partook of breakfast with their Royal Highnesses. On Tuesday General Lamirault visited the Prince and Princess. Count Arnim and other personages of distinction also called upon their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner at the Hôtel Bristol. On Wednesday the Prince visited M. Thiers. Their Royal Highnesses have made frequent explorations of Paris, and have everywhere been respectfully received, maintaining a strict incognito.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who have hitherto been resident at Frogmore Lodge, Windsor, will shortly remove to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been elected Master of Trinity House. His Royal Highness had a dinner party, on Monday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has arrived in London incognito. On Tuesday evening his Royal Highness dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austrian Embassy. In consequence of the death of Archduchess Sophia the Prince's movements are curtailed.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff and Countess Thérèse Bernstorff have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived at Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey.

The Duchess of Athole has arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Blair Athole Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have returned to town from Orton Longueville, near Peterborough.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Lady Georgina Seymour have arrived at Hertford House from Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

The Marchioness of Bath has arrived in Berkeley-square from Longleat, Wilts.

Earl and Countess Amherst have returned to Grosvenor-square from Montreal, Kent.

Earl and Countess Stanhope have arrived in Grosvenor-place from Chevening, near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Home have arrived in Grosvenor-square from The Hirsell, Coldstream, N.B.

Earl and Countess Brownlow and Lady Gertrude Talbot arrived in town, on Tuesday, from Ashridge Park, Herts.

The President of the Board of Trade and Frances Countess Waldegrave have arrived in Carlton-gardens from Dudbrook House, Essex.

The Earl of Pembroke has arrived in town from Gibraltar.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have returned to Grosvenor-gate from Hughenden Manor.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Marchioness of Hertford, the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, the Earl and Countess of Caithness, the Countess of Loudoun and Mr. Hastings, the Countess Dowager of Kinnoull, the Earl of Wilton, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Headley, the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. G. J. and Mrs. Goschen.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The recent eruption of Vesuvius, as seen from a safe distance, and the ordinary aspects of the mountain, as frequently visited by tourists, have been shown in our Illustrations of the last three weeks; and we have described the ascent of the central cone, at the foot of which a party of enterprising visitors are depicted in the sketch now engraved. They are compelled here to leave their mules and litters, and to climb the steep bank of loose ashes, up to the lip of the crater, with no better help than a rope to pull them or a stick to hold by. The task is one that severely tries the patience and endurance of those unaccustomed to hard exercise; but the sight of the crater is worth this labour. The crater is an oval pit, half a mile in diameter, and 300 ft. or 400 ft. in depth; its bottom, perfectly flat, is of black rock or hardened lava, intersected with a multitude of open cracks, from a foot to a yard wide, in which is the red-hot molten lava; but on some parts of the surface and the sides of the crater are patches of yellow, orange, and vermillion, from the sulphur deposits, and pieces of rock burnt to a dull red. At the opposite end of this huge basin is a smaller hole, which is the true crater of the volcano. The late Mr. Babbage, who descended from the top, by the aid of ropes, and walked across the heated plain to the edge of the true crater, describes it as a seething caldron of liquid lava, which constantly forms huge bubbles on the surface of the boiling pool, continually bursting or subsiding, then slowly rising again. A shower of scoria, or red-hot ashes, is cast up every fifteen minutes. This is the ordinary action of the volcano; an eruption such as that which has just taken place is the increased force of the same process. The whole bottom of the vast basin is then flooded with molten lava, and it may sometimes burst through the side of the cone, and so pour out, through a fissure newly opened, down the lower slopes of the mountain; but the lava can never pour from the upper lip of the crater, at the top of the cone, because the sides of the crater are too high. Nor does the mountain, during an eruption, actually emit flames, but only an enormous quantity of vapour and clouds of fine ashes, which are illuminated by the glare of the red-hot lava beneath, and so take the appearance of fire.

The first stone of Barking New Schools was laid, on Tuesday, by Miss Hulse, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, the lord of the manor, in the presence of the Bishop of Rochester, the Rev. A. Blomfield, the clergy, committee, and other friends. The schools are situated on the abbey grounds.

The Earl of Shaftesbury wishes to know whether members of the Church of England are disposed to sign the following declaration, to be submitted to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York:—"We, the undersigned, being lay members of the Church of England, hereby respectfully address your Lordships on the subject of the Athanasian Creed; and, without passing any opinion on a document so long received by the Church, we express an earnest desire that measures be taken to render the recital of it in the public services of the Church no longer compulsory."

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

No person can think of Miss Martineau without respect and admiration. I am sorry to see her name attached to a petition of which I am going to speak; and I assume, as matter of course, that the facts of the case are not before her. A lady who has lived in well-earned repose amid the lovely lake scenery for years may be excused for not having mastered the question of what to do with town ruffians. Miss Martineau has signed a petition against the increased use of the cat for the punishment of brutal outrage on women and children. She does not know that this is the one single punishment of which the ruffian is afraid—in fact, that his dastardly terror of the whip is proverbial. The other day a scoundrel who had committed a highway outrage actually hanged himself because he thought he should be flogged. Miss Martineau's sentiments, at least those of the petition, about cruelty and revenge, are all beside the question. Society has a right to employ any means necessary for self-defence. Now, if I did not think that the lady, whom I hold in the utmost honour, would be very ready to laugh at what I am going to write, needless to say it should be unwritten. But I know that she will not be annoyed at my saying that I believe her quarrel with the "cat" is an old quarrel, and that she was, a long while ago, displeased, and with reason, at a picture in *Fraser's Magazine*, in which the animal was very irreverently introduced into a caricature by a young artist who was destined to become a glorious painter. He did not then know that a lady whom his humour delineated as a conventional old maid was not only a true philosopher but a delightful and accomplished companion. The picture is forgotten, except by collectors; the caricaturist is forgotten in the fame of Daniel Maclise; and Miss Martineau is not forgotten at all by those who honour true, sound, and brilliant literature. But she must allow us who live near ruffianism to deal with it according to our lights.

There may be a grim malice in the French idea of disembarking the Communists by dozens on our shores, but it is a disagreeable practical epigram. France, under half a dozen dynasties or Governments, has always been bitter with England for affording refuge to the fugitives of the day, and many attempts have been made by her to get us to modify the right of shelter. Now she takes another course, and says that if we are so fond of patronising disagreeable people we shall have plenty of them. "The gambol has been shown," and now we should have an end of it. One does not argue over a joke, even a practical one; and the repartee for the latter is usually sharp, short, and decisive. It may come to this. But we may be allowed to remind M. Thiers that to receive occasional fugitives is one thing, and that for a Government to deport them in batches and cast them on the soil of a friendly neighbour is another. His ways are, however, mystic. Every now and then he shoots a leash of Communist assassins—three have died quite lately for crimes of a year ago. If M. Thiers wishes to keep up a course of warnings to the revolutionists, he may be right, and nobody asks that assassins should be spared; but there is something opposed to common feeling in executions performed so long after the offences. Had he fusilladed a hundred of the murderers of hostages and priests as soon as he could get hold of them, everyone would have approved the act; but, though it is quite true that no lapse of time wipes away the guilt of murder, his present course does not appear to be a discreet one. It is calculated to enrage rather than to appal. This, however, is M. Thiers's own business: it is ours that he should not shoot his political rubbish wholesale on our coasts, and some of Lord Granville's exquisitely choice French might "discourse that unto him."

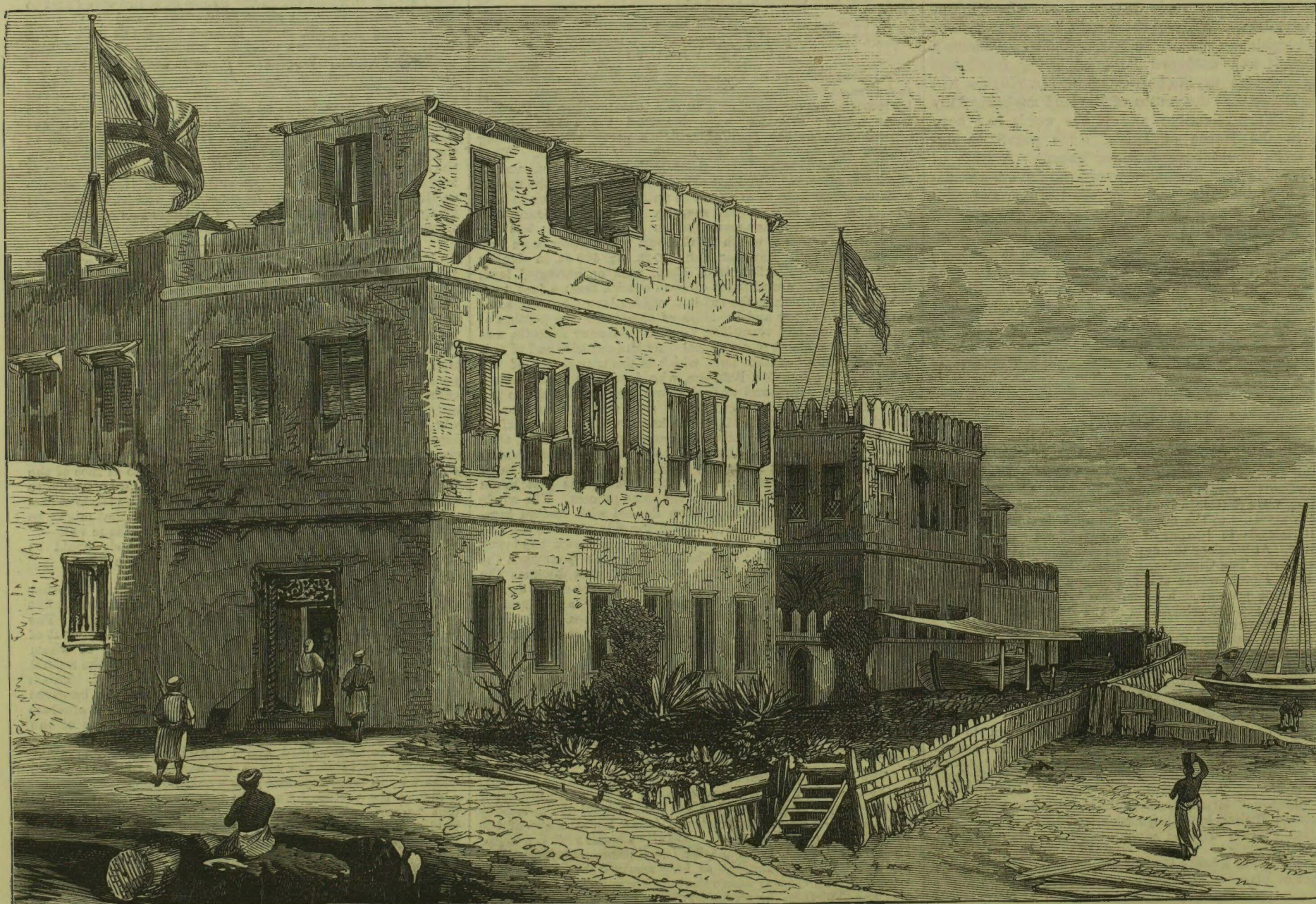
There are several versions of the story of the accident to the Parisian carriage which the Prince of Wales was about to enter; but as they all agree in one thing, namely, that the Prince escaped a peril, that is as much as need be said. That Paris horses should run away is a novelty, but perhaps these were not French. What puzzled one in the first account was the statement that the coachman, at the Prince's request, got down to open the top of the vehicle. Is that a coachman's business, and were there no other attendants? Now for the moral; but Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have proclaimed that, so we will only observe that, although we cannot get at the facts of so small and so recent an item in the Prince's life, the history of Princes who lived three hundred years ago is taught to our much-enduring children, and if they mistake smaller details than those of a carriage accident examiners bring them to grief and shame. I dedicate this paragraph to those who have suffered by such oppression.

It was tolerably clear that no decisive action would be taken by Convocation in the matter of the Athanasian Creed. The "outside" which that body could be expected to do, and did do, was to refuse to meddle with the existing state of things. That is the true Convocation tradition, and the fidelity with which it is adhered to may account for some of the good-natured contempt felt for the body by secular statesmen. Now, the objectionable creed has found an enemy who may be dangerous. Lord Shaftesbury heads a movement against it, and calls on Evangelical Churchmen to stand by him. He is not one who doth his work negligently, and if Broad Churchmen, who, though they may not admire some of his tenets, should help him now, will unite with the "narrower" portion, the creed will go. There has never been a more singular case in which a confession of faith has been adhered to in face of the fact that all the confessors, save a small minority, hasten to explain that the words are by no means to be understood in a natural sense. The Rubric itself affords a hint that might be temporarily taken. The creed is headed "Quicunque vult—" Why not go on with the Latin? Then nobody could be offended, unless the clergymen got into false quantities.

There was an excellent article in the *Telegraph* the other day on the subject of dog-stealing. From a dog-keeper's point of view the article was, I may say, most admirable. The Legislature is called on to devise action for the punishment of the cruel, cold-blooded rascals who watch for dogs of whom the owners are manifestly fond, and who then steal the animal for the sake of the reward which is sure to be offered. This is done over and over again; but at last, when the bereaved master or mistress is tired of paying black mail, the creature is destroyed, and its body is, perhaps, laid on the steps of the house which in life it made cheerful. Nothing much more atrocious can be imagined, and I should think that many of the ladies who think the cat is too severe a punishment for those who ill-treat boys and girls would not object to it where a dog is the victim. An acute lady-novelist has remarked that "women who are very fond of animals are seldom very fond of children." On the other hand, I own that dog-lovers, in London, are folk with whom I have small sympathy. Their selfish fondness for the beasts, usually little beasts, makes them entirely unmindful of duty to one's neighbour, and the yelp of the pet calls forth another kind of ejaculation by the invalid and the martyr. I have heard of much joy and rejoicing when a dog has been stolen.



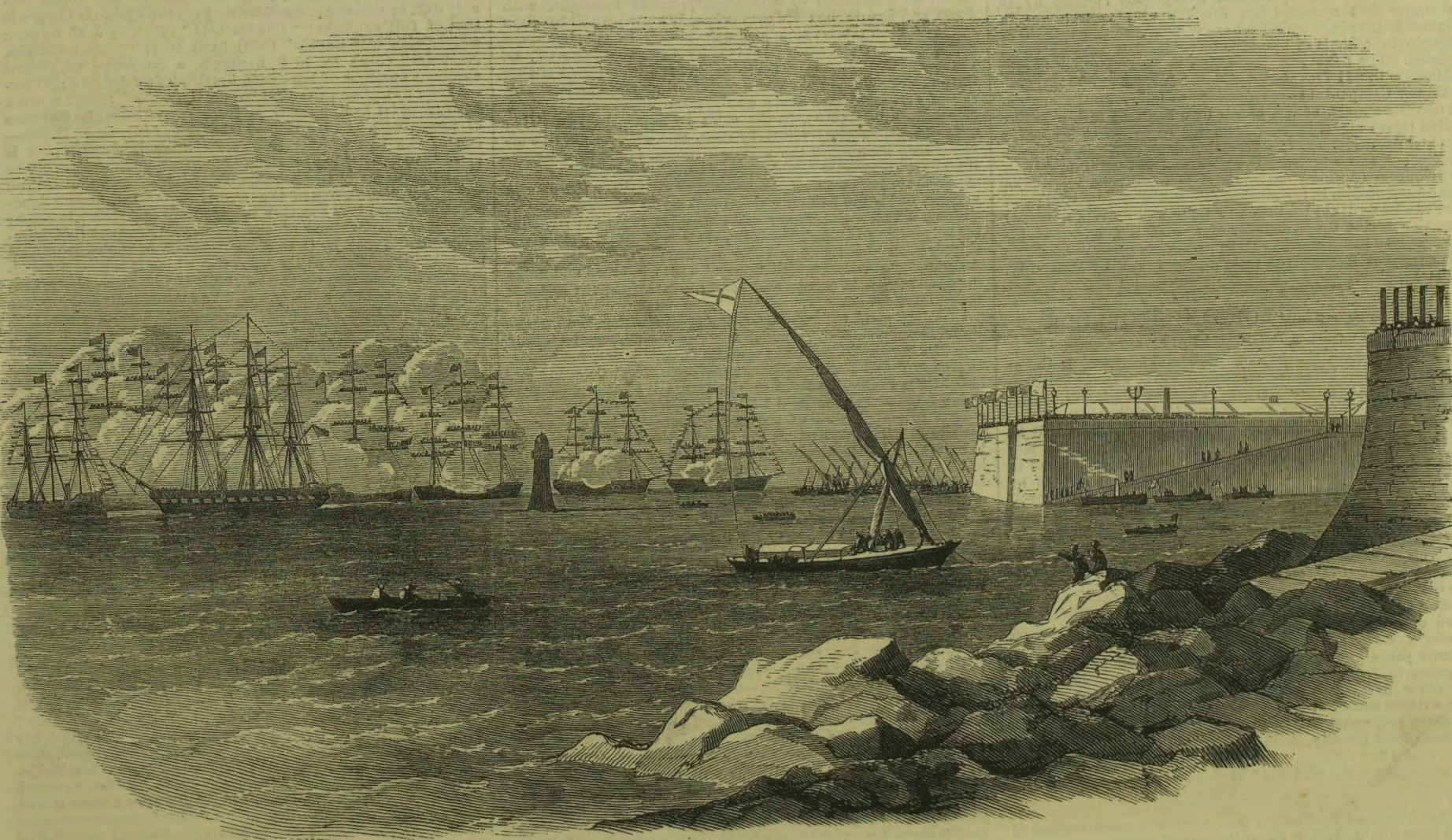
EFFECTS OF THE HURRICANE AT ZANZIBAR.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. HENN, OF THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.



THE BRITISH CONSULATE, ZANZIBAR.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. HENN, OF THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.



SIGNOR ITALO CAMPANINI.



H.M.S. GLASGOW ARRIVING AT BOMBAY WITH THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE HURRICANE AT ZANZIBAR.

We have received letters and sketches from Lieutenant Llewellyn Dawson, R.A., and Lieutenant W. Henn, R.N., the officers in charge of the Livingstone Search Expedition, who were at Zanzibar in the middle of April, preparing for their journey into the interior of Africa. There was no confirmation of the report that Dr. Livingstone was safe at Ujiji with Mr. Stanley. The letters give an account of the terrific hurricane, or cyclone, which burst over Zanzibar on April 15, destroying a hundred and fifty vessels in the harbour, some houses in the town, and a large extent of the sugar and clove plantations, and cocoanut groves, with two hundred of the native people killed. The storm began at six o'clock in the morning, from the west-south-west, but showed its utmost violence at noon, then blowing from the south. There was a dead calm at half-past one, but at half-past two began a furious gale from the north, backing towards the west; in the evening it subsided to a moderate breeze. The Sultan of Zanzibar lost half a dozen ships, amongst which was the Sea King, formerly the Shenandoah, one of the steamers built in England for the Confederate Southern States of America, whose depredations are included with those of the Alabama in the claims now pending their settlement by treaty. The Shah Alum, a sailing frigate, and the Iskandra Shah, a corvette, the Suleiman Shah, and the steamers Star and Sultan, were also lost. The Abydos, which had brought Lieutenants Dawson and Henn from England, was saved by steaming with full power against the storm, to ease the strain on her anchors. Lieutenant Henn's sketch, which we have engraved, shows the scene of havoc after the storm. The Lobelia, of London, was on shore, lying on her broadside, off the Custom House pier, bilged and a complete wreck. The steamer Star was sunk off the Sultan's Palace. The native huts were almost all destroyed; all the trees were torn, mangled, or uprooted; the beach was strewn with wreck and damaged merchandise; the streets were blocked with rubbish of all kinds, and almost every large house was more or less damaged. This is the first hurricane known at Zanzibar in the memory of the present generation. It will be long before the productive and commercial prosperity of the place can be restored.

The British Consulate at Zanzibar is situated on the northern edge of the shoe-shaped sand-flat upon which the town of Zanzibar is built. It is of the Arab type of architecture—flat-roofed, with battlements. The material used in its construction is coral. This building overlooks the harbour, the waters of which almost wash its walls at high tide. Our view of the Consulate is sketched by Lieutenant Henn, from the beach to the east. It may be interesting to know that all the great East African explorers—Captain Burton, previous to his discovery of the Tanganyika Lake; Captain Speke and Colonel Grant, before making their great journeys to the source of the Nile, were at Zanzibar; and Dr. Livingstone, previously to his present six years' absence in the interior, also resided here. The exploring parties made this their point of departure, and Zanzibar is now the head-quarters of the expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone.

SIGNOR ITALO CAMPANINI.

This artist, who has suddenly acquired celebrity here, was born at Parma, in 1846. He received his earliest musical training from private masters, and made his first appearance at Tiflis. Out of the small earnings of this engagement he saved the means of pursuing his studies, to which, on his return to Italy, he devoted himself more earnestly than ever, in preference to accepting offers which were made to him from St. Petersburg. He soon afterwards went to Madrid, and that his repertoire was already pretty extensive may be gathered from the fact of his having appeared in "Faust," "La Sonnambula," "Il Trovatore," "I Puritani," "La Favorita," "Marta," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Don Giovanni," "La Traviata," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Il Pirata." Further engagements were refused by the earnest artist, who again devoted himself to an interval of study in his native country, and the result was the great success obtained by him in his performances as Lohengrin, in the recent production of an Italian version of Wagner's opera, at Bologna and Florence. This rendered the name of Campanini known here, and led to his engagement by Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-Lane Theatre, where the singer first appeared, on the 4th ult., as Gennaro in "Lucrezia Borgia," which character, as well as that of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," he has several times repeated. The next part for which he is announced is that of Manrico in "Il Trovatore."

Signor Campanini seems destined to follow up the successful commencement of his career by a brilliant future on our Italian Opera stage, judging from his reception at his debut here and subsequently. His agreeable stage presence, dramatic intelligence, and, above all, the pure and beautiful quality of his voice and excellent cantabile style, have been more than once commented on in the musical columns of this Journal; and there can be no doubt that the new tenor will prove a source of attraction during the remainder of this season, and that his name will be looked for in subsequent opera programmes.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey.

ARRIVAL OF LORD NORTHBROOK AT BOMBAY.

The arrival of Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India, at Bombay, on April 26, in the frigate Glasgow, was the occasion of a brilliant show in that harbour, where the Flying Squadron of Instruction, as well as the ships of the Bombay marine service, were assembled to meet him. The Glasgow, it will be remembered, had conveyed the body of Lord Mayo, the late murdered Viceroy, as far as Suez, where it had since waited to receive his successor. Our illustration, from a sketch by Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer, commanding H.M.S. Magdala, shows the Glasgow steaming up the harbour past the seven ships of the Flying Squadron, which are the Volage, the Cadmus, the Immortalité, the Topaze, the Inconstant, the Narcissus, and the Briton, named in the order of their positions, from right to left, as they appear in the view engraved. The Glasgow is seen passing in front of the Narcissus, and just clearing the Inconstant, going towards the left-hand side. A crowd of the native cotton-boats is lying nearer the Apollo Bunder Pier, to the right. All the ships of the squadron manned yards, and saluted the Glasgow as she passed up to moorings in front of the Narcissus, the Admiral's flagship. The other European vessels in the harbour were decorated with ensigns and streamers, which had a beautiful effect, with the piers and quays, on which a motley host of people was gathered from the city, and with the palm-trees in the background, and the distant mountains. Lord Northbrook must have been impressed with his first sight of Bombay.

The Life-Boat Institution has received a contribution of £200 from "M. A. L.," in aid of its general objects.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The long-continued contempt for landscape evinced by the portrait and figure painters, who form the great majority of the Academy, has, doubtless, had a prejudicial effect on the maintenance and development of the art. We do not find, however, that any marked disfavour has been shown by the hanging committee of the year to landscape, except in two or three instances. There can be little doubt that landscape of high character is not flourishing among us; comparing it with other branches, it decidedly occupies a secondary position. A large proportion of its practitioners are content with small and easy successes in water colours. We have no successors to Wilson, Crome, Nasmyth, Constable, Turner, Cox, and other masters of the last generation; and some foreign schools, that discovered our former excellence in this (if in no other) direction, before we knew it ourselves, are fast surpassing us.

The dearth of ideal, or imaginative, work in landscape is even far greater than in the department of figures. Perhaps this is not much to be regretted till our painters acquire something more than mere manual skill in picture-making—till they acquire a "style" of representation adequate to the expression of noble ideas. "The painter's first duty is to paint;" and if some of the most ambitious failures in figure-subjects were withdrawn from the present exhibition the collection would suffer little in the estimation of judicious critics. A man may describe an historical incident with all accuracy as to time, place, costume, and accessories, without being able to compose an epic; and he should write very good prose indeed before attempting a single stanza. Mr. Mason's "Harvest Moon" (already reviewed) is almost the sole instance of idyllic intention in landscape, but it is so weak and incomplete that it can hardly be accepted as exemplary. Mr. Millais, on the other hand, furnishes the most characteristic samples of realism. But we yet hope to see Mr. Millais exercising his great painter-gift in the ideal world; the step would not be greater than some he has already taken.

There are a few landscapes not yet noticed by us which, if not truly imaginative, yet evince some poetic sympathy with Nature in her stern or gentle moods. One of the most ambitious is Mr. McWhirter's "Isle of Skye" (248), a grand composition of all the most solemn and even savage elements of the scenery of that rugged isle—jagged peaks, nearly precipitous slopes, ponderous boulders, inky tarn, and ghostly mountain mists, the whole rendered in the strongest contrasts by the sloping rays of sunrise, which, bursting from the right, strike the topmost ridges and silver the upper mists, but leave the depths below these still black and brooding. Unquestionably this is an able picture; nevertheless, for us it fails of due impressiveness. Is it not that the artist's intention to pile Ossa on Pelion is too apparent, and so he overshoots the mark? Mr. A. W. Hunt usually takes rank as a painter of poetic aim, but we confess disappointment at both the "seafret hanging over Dunstanborough" (906) and "Moon rising over Bamfborough" (1141). The first is obscure and confused, without being sufficiently suggestive of mystery, or of the majesty of the sea in anger; the second is dull and heavy, without rendering the solemn sentiment of moonlight. There is pathos in a twilight scene (373), with a labourer trudging homewards over a ploughed field, by C. E. Johnson; and there is unexpected classical feeling in this artist's "Pastoral" (121), though the Damon and Phillis are but masqueraders. "The Monks' Walk" (657), by J. S. Raven, with ilexes (if we remember rightly) relieved against a twilight sky, is not without sentiment.

The elder Linnell is one of the very few landscapists of our school who have formed a strongly-individual style—so faithfully reproduced by his three sons. How readily the style lends itself to the expression of grand imaginative conception the painter has often shown during his long career. But the danger of adopting such a style is that its characteristics of strong colour and conventional touch are apt to be carried to excess, as indeed we find them in the gorgeous sunset styled "The Ford" (664). This, however, is a wonderful picture for an artist who first exhibited at the Academy sixty-five years ago! Mr. W. Linnell has not escaped the tendency to exaggeration in the violent oppositions of purple and yellow of "Haying and Playing" (455), though the power of the painting is incontestable. Mr. J. T. Linnell's "English Coast" (555), an adaptation of the scenery about Fairlight, with flocks and figures, has an astonishingly glowing and brilliant effect of sunlight. There is much beauty in the landscape called "The Gatekeeper" (544), by the same. Mr. T. G. Linnell's "At Work in the Woods" (234), with felled timber in the foreground, is likewise a picture of merit. The Dawsons, father and sons, have also a well-marked effective style. "A Misty Morning" (608), by the elder Dawson—the sun rising over the sea, its glory veiled by mist, and with an old line-of-battle ship looming in the middle distance, would be unexceptionally admirable if the dappled execution were rather more subordinate to the atmospheric gradations. Very telling and artistic, too, is the painter's view (626) across the busy Thames, looking towards the Tower from London Bridge, with sunbeams piercing through thunder-clouds, and illuminating the shipping on the right and the troubled water. Mr. Mark Anthony's "Hazlewick Mill, Sussex" (161), is broad and noble in manner, rich in colour, and has a nice sentiment of summer rustic serenity.

We now come to landscape-painting of a rather less masculine and robust order, in which there is something of elegant ornamentation or prettiness, some aim, conscious or unconscious, at pleasing. The contributions of Messrs. Vicat Cole, Leader, and Birket Foster, we take as representative examples. Mr. Cole's large picture, entitled "Noon" (110), is a decided advance on his principal work of last year; the colour is, in general, more true. The picture has the air of a composition intended to be typical of the characteristics of Surrey landscape—marl-bank, fern-brake, tree-clump, woodland and hedgerow, and far-reaching weald; over the whole a summer sky of light clouds. The workmanship is not, properly speaking, suggestive; but the composition is calculated to awaken recollections as delightful as they are familiar. In the very clever and effective painting of the foreground ferns and marl-bank we find a degree of realism which is not consistently maintained. Even the nearest trees are wanting in character, both as regards the foliage and the anatomy of the branches; while the more distant woods and sky have a monotonous slightness which approaches scenic superficiality. In short, though striking and genial, the work will be found to be artificial on examination. We greatly prefer the less pretentious "Dewy Eve" (550)—a scene on the banks of a stream, with cows in the meadows, a cottage, a few poplars standing against the twilight sky, and mists rising from the watercourses seeming to point the title as they spread in the still and darkling air. In this picture the artist appears to us to have had more true sympathy with his subject than in anything we remember of his. Mr. Leader's "Flood on a Welsh River" (408), as also No. 130, have certain inequalities: with passages that appear to have been felicitously studied from nature there are others that convey the impression of being painted at the spectator. Mr. Foster has rightly adopted a

broader, larger style of execution in Nos. 414 and 511 than in his water-colour drawings; the colouring cannot, however, be considered successful, particularly the slaty atmospheric hues.

There is yet another class of painters—the ultra-realists, or literalists; those who seek to copy nature as in a mirror, or in the camera, or the petrified world of the stereoscope—only that the single plane of a picture does not permit the binocular illusions of which we are susceptible, notwithstanding that persons with imperfectly educated vision maintain, for example, that the eyes of some portraits look in every direction. The most representative example of this section of our school is Mr. J. Brett. Mr. E. W. Cooke has been included in the same category, because his landscapes and marines have an aspect of topographical and nautical exactitude. But we dispute the accuracy of Mr. Cooke's representations (see Nos. 246 and 540): they are too much alike, too much after the same recipe, to be individually faithful; and their extreme hardness is by no means a guarantee of their precision. The seas, for example, in this artist's works, especially those of recent date, resemble neither in movement nor colour any liquid with which we are acquainted; they can only be compared to a conglomeration of broken bottle-green glass. Mr. Brett has two pictures, a small one, "The South Bishop Rock: Anticipations of a Wild Night" (938), which is on "the line;" and a large one, "Whitesand Bay" (912), which is placed high. The former gives a view over the sea towards the distant rock that is united into one mass of reddish purple behind the haze illumined by the declining sun, the rays of which, striking upwards, also redden a file of purple clouds, which, stretching overhead, herald a sudden squall. The surfaces of the waves are fretted by the freshening wind into ten thousand wavelets, and these myriad surfaces are chequered by the reddish and bluish purples reflected from the sky, the cast shadows of the waves themselves, and their emerald "local colour" revealed by reflected light. The crudity and hardness of this picture are scarcely perceptible in the larger one, perhaps owing to its being seen through more of the softening air medium. At all events, for its size, it is near enough the eye. The sky in this instance is comparatively serene, only a few cumuli appearing, with a faint copper glow, in the extreme distance. The view, as before, is over the sea; the waves march in their serried ranks, and with the smooth surfaces and measured order of settled weather, on and on till they rear and curve and break over the shallows, then run foaming on again, spreading fanlike, fold on fold, till the foremost lie momentarily exhausted on the white sand, which gives its name to the bay. You can watch, too, the foam of one breaker as it lifts to the curling crest and then scoops its way down the hollow of the successor. Now, we verily believe that the laws of wave-action and reflexes were never so thoroughly mastered as here, and to reproduce the sculptural beauty of the lines yielded by these wanderers of the deep is no unworthy ambition. To persons of keen observation and of an analytic turn these pictures must afford intense satisfaction. Nevertheless, the satisfaction is intellectual and scientific rather than aesthetic. The result is that of instantaneous photography; and if art had no higher, or at least different, function, the camera might—certainly if photography with the natural colours were possible—be at once substituted for the artist's brain. We have not, however, space here to maintain the eternal truths of art. Fortunately, there is in the same room with these works a marine piece by C. Hunter—"Herring Trawlers" (899)—which is calculated to modify, if not remove, any mistaken impressions that Mr. Brett's imitations might convey. Mr. Hunter's execution is extremely loose and dashing, yet it is eminently suggestive of movement, light, and air. Mr. McCallum was heretofore as scientific a delineator of tree forms as Mr. Brett of the conduct of fluids, but the present tendency of this painter's practice is to make his knowledge of detail subservient to truths of general impression. "The Coming Storm—Berkswell Park" (1004) shows close observation of peculiar and exceptional phenomena, united with a conception of artistic necessities.

There are other landscapes of merit which we commend to notice, particularly the following:—"In Snowdonia" (62), by R. S. Bond—a torrent, rocks, and other characteristics of wild Welsh landscape, painted with much force; "On the Welsh Coast" (135), by G. Sant, broad in treatment, but unaccountably dull in colouring, considering that the effect on the sea is that of full sunlight; "The Oatfield" (278), by J. C. Adams; a river view of "Rapids" (500), by E. Gill; "Gwynant Lake, N. Wales" (559), by R. P. Richards, a landscape with some excellent passages of low-toned harmonious colouring; "Sunset after Storm—on the Riviera del Levante" (895), a work with pictorial feeling, by G. E. Hering; "The Granite Quarries of Syene, with the Unfinished Obelisk" (946), by F. Dillon—one of the best of this artist's Egyptian landscapes; he is more than usually happy in his favourite sunset effects; "The Auld Peat Hobs o' Drumvraich, Perthshire" (910), is a good work by J. Smart, one of the most rising of the Scotch landscape-painters; it is less thin in execution and richer in colour than many productions of the school. "Newport Bay, Pembroke-shire" (950), by C. P. Knight, is one of the most ill-used pictures here. Even at the height at which it is placed its admirable keeping and unity, the result of just atmospheric gradations, are at once apparent, and by dint of long looking one may discern that all the elements of the picture are rendered with truth and ability—the sky, the sea and creek, the beached brig, the distant town and headland. All this artist's works have been distinguished by conscientious fidelity to nature and sound workmanship, yet it is notorious that his contributions year after year to the Royal Academy are invariably "skied." Mr. Oakes's "Repairing the Old Boat—South Coast" (406) is preferable to "The Foot-Bridge—Border of Dartmoor" (962). The former is particularly bright and cheerful, and it evinces a well-practised eye and hand; but Mr. Oakes is not happy with his greens, whether of sea or foliage: there is always a predominant hue which hardly has its counterpart in nature. H. Moore sends a large and fine picture of "A Summer Storm Among the Welsh Hills" (1049). The eye ranges over an extensive plain (where cattle are taking alarm at the thunder in the distance) to the hills, over which gather grand masses of cumuli. The whole forms an impressive panorama.

The usual quota of cattle-pieces exhibited by T. S. Cooper have more than the usual shortcomings. These distressingly uninventive reproductions have not even the old merit of passable draughtsmanship in the animals, whilst the textures of their coats are as hard and smooth as the execution generally is mechanical. One of the best pictures of this class is W. Watson's "Scotch Cattle, Rowardennan Ferry, Loch Lomond" (623)—a herd crowding down a mountain road. The colouring is remarkably rich, the handling in the textures descriptive and spirited in an uncommon degree. Another excellent cattle-piece, admirably broad in light and shade, is J. Didier's picture (499), hung on high in Room VII., representing some of the noble grey bullocks, with immense horns, of the Roman campagna, driven to the edge of the Tiber. Another artistic and more striking work is contributed by Mr. Schenck; it had before figured in the Paris Salon (504). The scene is among the

mountains of Auvergne, where a flock of goats is in peril of being overwhelmed in a sudden and heavy snowstorm. Some of the flock are gaining an eminence in the foreground, whereon a woman, keeper of the flock, waves her distaff frantically as a signal to the poor animals struggling in the drifted hollows. The subject is realised with great energy. There are several noticeable pictures of dogs by J. Charlton, S. Carter, H. Coultery, and E. Douglas. Mr. Charlton's "Winter's Day" (226), a group of dogs, including a huge mastiff, a large hound, a couple of pugs, and a toy-terrier, round a hall fire, is very vigorous in colour and effect. Mr. S. Carter has a capital portrait of the famous St. Bernard "Monarque" (199); and also a striking picture of an incident of not uncommon occurrence in the Exmoor hunting—a stag, when hot pressed, taking to the sea.

The most important of the marine or seacoast pieces not yet noticed is Mr. H. Moore's "Winter Gale in the Channel" (933); the action of large waves, with extraordinary length of trough, racing up a sloping beach, has seldom been caught so faithfully, and the picture has, besides, the vivid freshness always found in this artist's seascapes. Much accurate observation is evinced in A. C. Stannus's "Wreckers at the Land's End" (113). M. Mesdag's "Fishing-Smack Coming into Scheveningen" (1064) is admirably broad and animated in treatment, and the colour is very true to the grey seas on the shallow, sandy bottom of the Dutch coast. We should also mention a large and fine view of the Thames at "Blackwall" (198), by C. M. Hemy. The artist here applies the manly, solid method of painting he has acquired in the Belgian school to more fortunate results than in his figure-pictures. The mellow tone of warm, slightly foggy daylight is perfectly rendered in the aerial perspective, with which the water harmonises in its quiet surface and colour, though too much of its extent is unoccupied.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There is this month an Annular Eclipse of the SUN, visible from Asia, part of the Pacific Ocean, the East Indian Archipelago, and the Indian Ocean. It commences at 1h. 29m. on the morning of the 6th, in latitude 5 deg. 43 min. N., and longitude 65 deg. E., and passes to the middle of the Eclipse by 3h. 27m. a.m., and ends at 5h. 11m. a.m., G. M. T., in latitude 27 deg. 32 min. N., and longitude 155 deg. 36 min. W.

The planet Mercury will follow the MOON during the early morning hours of the 4th; and on the morning of the 5th, shortly before the time of rising of the Moon at London (3h. 25m.), the planet Venus, which had been to the left of the Moon previous to 3h. 16m., will pass her and continue to her right during the remainder of the morning. Mars will be to the right of the Moon on the evening of the 5th, and Uranus will be to her right on the evening of the 9th; and on the same evening Jupiter will be to her left till 6h. 24m. p.m., when he will pass nearly to the south of her, after which the planet will precede the Moon, the latter being to the right of the star β Scorpii on the morning of the 19th, and near to the planet Saturn on the afternoon of the 22nd. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 6th at 23 minutes after 3h. in the morning.	
First Quarter " 14th " 19 " 7 " morning.	
Full Moon " 21st " 58 " 6 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 27th " 27 " 9 " evening.	

She is most distant from the Earth on the afternoon of the 9th, and nearest to it on the morning of the 22nd.

MERCURY is a morning star during the greater portion of the month, but is never very favourably situated for observation, the interval by which the rising of the planet precedes sunrise at no time being greater than 45m. On the 1st he rises at 3h. 6m. a.m., on the 19th at 3h. 15m. a.m. (or 30m. before sunrise), and on the 26th at 3h. 45m. a.m. He is an evening star from the 24th, and on the last day is visible for about forty minutes after sunset. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 4th; in his ascending node on the morning of the 17th; near to Mars on the morning of the 18th, and to Venus on the evening of the 18th; in perihelion shortly after midnight of the 21st; and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 24th.

VENUS rises later each successive morning, and the interval between the rising of the planet and sunrise decreases from 32m. on the 4th to 29m. on the 19th, and to 23m. by the last day. She is near to the Moon during the morning hours of the 5th; in close approximation to Mars on the morning of the 17th; and in her ascending node on the 22nd.

MARS is a morning star, but the interval between the times of rising of this planet and of the Sun never exceeds 1h., so that the year has not sufficiently advanced for the favourable observation of this planet in the morning. He rises on the 1st at about 3h. 36m. a.m., on the 19th at 3h. 7m., and on the last day at 2h. 53m. a.m. He is near to the Moon on the afternoon of the 5th.

JUPITER is an evening star, and sets on the 4th at 11h. 10m. p.m., or 3h. 3m. after sunset, which interval decreases to 2h. by the 19th, when he sets at 10h. 18m. p.m., and to less than 1h. 30m. by the last day. He is in conjunction with Uranus on the evening of the 5th, and near to, but to the right of, the Moon on the evening of the 9th.

SATURN is visible nearly all night throughout the month—more so at the latter end than at the beginning. On the 1st he rises at 10h. 40m. p.m., or about 2h. 36m. after sunset, which interval decreases to 1h. 9m. by the 19th, and to about 24m. by the last day, when he rises at 8h. 40m. p.m. He will be in close proximity to the Moon on the 22nd.

By the bursting of a portion of the bank of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, at Edgbaston, on Sunday morning, the surrounding land was inundated.

Two pictures recently bequeathed to the National Gallery of Scotland have been added to its collection—the one, "Rent Day in the Wilderness," by Sir Edwin Landseer; the other, "A Lowland River," by Horatio Macculloch.

An explosion occurred at the Roslin gunpowder-mills, near Edinburgh, yesterday week. Three men and a horse were blown to pieces, and much damage was done to the works, while houses were unroofed and trees uprooted.

Judge Keogh has at length put an end to the long-pending Galway election inquiry, declaring Captain Nolan to be unseated. This decision is grounded on the undue influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, whose conduct the Judge strongly condemned.

The Earl of Airliie, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held a levée, on Thursday week, in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, which was attended by about 500 persons. The Assembly afterwards met and elected the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, Glasgow, as Moderator for the ensuing year. The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland also began its sittings on the same day, and elected as its Moderator the Rev. Dr. Charles J. rown, Edinburgh.

THE INDEX CROQUET Mallet.

This mallet is so contrived as to become a register, by which the player can tell the bridge his ball should next be passed through in the order of play. Two series of grooved rings (A B and B C, Fig. 1) are painted on the shank of the mallet. There are seven rings in each series, of seven diverse colours—the two series being counterparts of one another, inversely placed. A black belt is at each end, and a white one (at B) in the centre. An elastic ring (R) is drawn over the shank of the mallet, capable of being moved along the coloured rings, and rested in any of the grooves. Fig. 2 will show the object of this contrivance. The hoops, or bridges, are painted in colours to correspond to the rings upon the mallet, and set upon the croquet-ground in the same order of succession. The first seven bridges, between the starting and turning stakes, are respectively represented (in colour) by the first series of seven coloured rings on the mallet; while the seven bridges to be passed through in returning to the starting-stake have their representatives in the second series. The white belt in the centre stands for the turning-stake. The mode of registering will now be understood. At the commencement of the game the elastic ring is over the black band, contiguous to the head of the mallet. When the player ceases his turn of play he moves the elastic ring into the groove of colour representing the bridge he has last passed his ball through, and there leaves it, to point out the one he is next to play at on resuming his play. The elastic ring placed over the white belt in the centre tells that the stake has been tolled, and when resting on the last

Fig. 1.

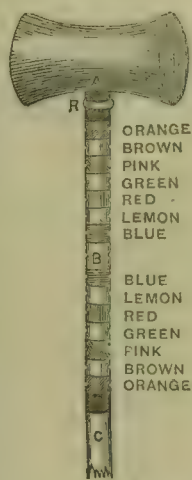
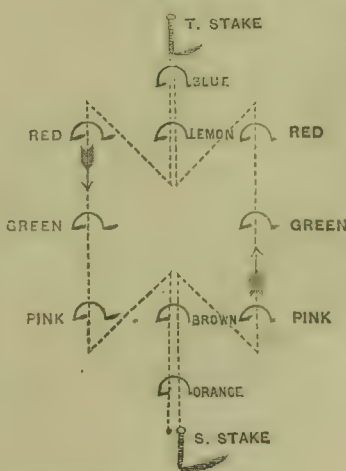


Fig. 2.



THE INDEX CROQUET Mallet.

coloured ring it will indicate the "rover." The index mallet also points out the order of succession of the balls. These are painted to correspond with the seven coloured rings on the mallet, a black ball making the eighth. Thus upon the mallet's shank there is an index—a double one, indeed—to the order of their succession.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The postponement of the production of Prince Poniatowski's new opera, "Gelmina," in consequence of Signor Cotogni's sudden illness, on Tuesday, leaves nothing for comment in this week's notice of the Covent Garden establishment, where repetition performances have been given during the past week.

On Monday "Der Freischütz" is to be revived; and for Tuesday "Gelmina" is again promised.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The return of Mdle. Christine Nilsson has been an event anxiously expected in every season since that of her first appearance here. This year the occurrence is heightened in interest by the fact of her long absence in America and the knowledge of the success which has attended the singer throughout her tour in the New World. The character chosen for the reappearance of Mdle. Nilsson was that of Violetta in "La Traviata," in which she made her London début, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1867. Again, on Tuesday, the singer manifested that charm of voice and the exquisite refinement of style, both in singing and acting, which heretofore exercised such a powerful attraction. In the brilliant music of the first act and in the pathos of the subsequent scenes, Mdle. Nilsson displayed the same high powers as heretofore, and her reception was of the most enthusiastic kind. M. Capoul also appeared for the first time this season, and sang and acted, as Alfredo, with much earnestness—occasionally, indeed, with an excess of zeal. Signor Mendioroz gave the music of the elder Germont with much impressiveness, and the subordinate characters were filled as formerly.

At the Opéra Comique, in the Strand, postponement seems to be the order of the day, another instance having occurred in the production of Auber's "L'Ambassadrice," deferred from Monday to Thursday, and therefore coming into our next week's record.

Our estimable tenor, Mr. W. H. Cummings, gave a grand evening concert at St. James's Hall on Friday (yesterday) week, when he produced a new cantata, "The Fairy Ring," composed by himself, to words written by Miss R. S. Hobbs. Four characters—Florina, Gentilla, Percival, and Fortunatus—and a chorus of fairies, contribute to the slight action of the piece, which is based on the well-known poetic fiction expressed in the title. The work is scored for a full orchestra, and the solos were sung by Miss E. Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. L. Thomas. The music, while unpretentious in character, contains much that is pleasing in its melodiousness, the vocal writing being such as shows a thorough practical acquaintance with the singer's art that is too often wanting in those who compose for vocalists. Some of the orchestral treatment, too, has both interest and variety. The cantata met with great success throughout, four pieces having been encored and repeated—Florina's song, "In a rosebud," charmingly sung by Miss Wynne; the quartet, "Peace to the dreamer" (with harp obbligato by Mr. J. Thomas); Fortunatus's song, "I heard the anvil," capably rendered by Mr. L. Thomas; and the expressive air, "Happy fays," finely given by Madame Patey. Another effective solo piece was Percival's song, "By the fair river," sung by the composer. The introductory and final choruses have much brightness of character; and an unaccompanied madrigal, "Love is sweet," is a good reflection of a past form of musical art. Mr. Cummings was warmly applauded in his double capacity.

The third of the Crystal Palace Summer Concerts took place

on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Santley sang there for the first time since his return from America, and was again—as at his own concert last week—received with a warm welcome. Successful first appearances were made by Mdle. Florella, a soprano, and Signor Mottino, a baritone; and other vocal performances were contributed by Mdles. Carlotta Patti and Anna Renzi and Herr Walter. Madame Norman-Néruda played two violin solos, and the band, conducted by Mr. Manns, performed the overtures to "Guillaume Tell" and "Zanetta." There was a very large attendance.

Operas in English have been resumed at the Crystal Palace. Several of the proposed series of twenty-four performances have already taken place, and the remainder will occur during this month, July, and August. The principal characters are alternated between Mesdames Cora di Wilhorst, Florence Lancia, and Ida Gillies, Misses Blanche Cole, Palmer, and Goodall; Messrs. G. Perren, Nordblom, Gaynor, H. Corri, E. Connell, Rosenthal, Tempest, and Temple. A very important feature is the co-operation of the Crystal Palace band and Mr. Manns, the conductor. As the performances take place in the afternoon, they are especially welcome to the surrounding inhabitants.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixtieth season took place on Monday, when the orchestral pieces were Haydn's symphony No. 5 of the twelve "grand," and Schumann's in C, Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," and the march from Mendelssohn's "Athalie." Madame Arabella Goddard played the pianoforte concerto of Mr. Cusins (conductor of the society)—a work of which we have previously spoken when performed by the composer. The great difficulties of the concerto were surmounted with rare skill by Madame Goddard, whose last appearance it was previous to her departure for America, where she is engaged to play at the Boston Peace Jubilee.

Miscellaneous concerts continue to increase in number beyond the power of even mere cataloguing. As many of them are much alike in point of selection, detailed notice in some cases is as unnecessary as it is impossible. The annual concert of the skilful violinist Mr. H. Holmes took place last week. The second matinée of M. Sainton, the eminent principal violin at her Majesty's Opera, and the fourth pianoforte recital of Mr. Charles Hallé, both occurred yesterday (Friday) week. Among the concerts of last week was that of Mdle. Carreno, the talented young pianist of whom we spoke a few months since, on the occasion of her performance at one of the Monday Popular Concerts. The matinée of the excellent vocalist, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, on Thursday week, exhibited this lady also in the capacity of a composer by her performance of two of "Six Waltzes in the Form of Studies." The examples selected—exercises on the scale and the shake—were good exemplifications of the value of such pieces for the practice of vocal difficulties.

This being the fiftieth year since the institution of the Royal Academy of Music, it has been determined to celebrate the fact by a grand jubilee dinner, which it is expected will be largely attended by professors and former and present pupils of the establishment; by musical amateurs, and others who are interested in the prosperity of the academy, which has, perhaps, scarcely ever been so great as under its present administration.

The testimonial to Mr. Henry Blagrove, the eminent violinist, who has long been incapacitated from following his professional occupations, has now reached about £1500. The honorary treasurer, Mr. Edward Thurnam, of Reigate, still continues to receive subscriptions.

The annual Whitsuntide Lower Rhine Festival, held alternately at Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Aix-la-Chapelle, has just taken place at the former town. On the second of the three days' performances Rubinstein's "sacred opera," "The Tower of Babel," was produced.

THE THEATRES.

The political play of "Rabagas" having run its successful course, the limited number of habitués at the St. James's interested in French plays is now gratified in quite a different manner by the engagement of Madame Cecine Chaumont, one of that class of actresses which bids defiance to any possible imitation on the English stage. In the little piece of "Madame attend Monsieur" this lady suggests volumes in a shrug; every movement of her hand is an epigram. A husband, after preaching economy to his wife, and the necessity of foregoing many luxuries in order to make up for a more than ordinary expensive year, has furnished apartments in the first style for a mistress, who, taking offence, confesses the affair to the married lady. The latter visits the rooms at the usual hour of assignation, and gives her lord an unforgettable lesson. Madame Chaumont makes the most of this slight thread of a story, on which she, so to speak, embroiders a piece of delicate acting that is really fascinating. The true Parisian *chic* could only make tolerable one of those little intrigues in which the words are nothing, the suggestion all. In the course of the evening the lady sang a romance, entitled "La Première Feuille," and a chansonette "La Noce à Clemence." The pathos of the first admirably contrasted with the verve and entrain of the latter. Monsieur St. Germain, in "Le Bonhomme Jadis" and "Le Choix d'un Gendre," made a very successful début. The house was full.

Miss Glyn (Mrs. Dallas), who has returned from America, intending a short stay in England, resumed on Monday her professional engagements by reading the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" at the Hanover-square Rooms. Playgoers will not forget that the part of Cleopatra is one of the characters with which this lady's reputation as an actress is associated; and that in this, as in the Duchess of Malfi, she stands alone, without even the danger of competition. Nor less celebrated is her reading of this famous tragedy, in which she not only brings out the character of the Egyptian queen in great relief, but carefully discriminates all the subordinate parts, as well as gives force and prominence to the imperial Roman whom she subdued by her irresistible charms. A large and fashionable audience assembled on the occasion. We were happy to see that the fair reader was in good health and spirits, and that in her power of producing effect no decrease of vigour or skill was perceptible. She announces some novel readings, which will add interest to the series now so happily commenced.

The speculation of Professor Pepper at the Egyptian Hall appears to be a complete success. The mixture of science and art—not too much of the former—is calculated to please. The neatness of the experiments and the conversational tone of the lecturer render this truly drawing-room entertainment deserving of support. There is a large class of the community, who seldom enter a theatre, to whom this sort of entertainment is a great boon.

An American gentleman, a descendant of Bishop Latimer the martyr, has become the possessor of the late Sir George Hayter's original picture of "The Burning of Latimer and Ridley" and the picture has been forwarded to Philadelphia.



THE DERBY: THE RUSH ON THE COURSE—"WHO'S WON?"

Archæology of the Month.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society met, on the 23rd ult., in the newly-restored Chapter-House of Westminster Abbey—Dean Stanley presiding, in the absence of Lord Talbot de Malahide. The roof has been entirely rebuilt, and the mural paintings, hitherto concealed by bookshelves, are now disclosed. Those at the east end, over the Abbot's stall (fourteenth century), represent the seraphs round the throne of the Saviour; the others (fifteenth century) were painted by one of the monks of the convent, representing scenes from the Apocalypse, with fishes, birds, and beasts, underneath. The figures at the entrance (an angel and the Blessed Virgin) are ancient, except the central figure, which is modern. The tracery on the windows has been restored, after the model of the least injured. The Chapter-House is entered by a vestibule from the south cloister, with a fine groined roof. Previously a large number of the capitals of the pillars of the ancient Norman cloisters, some of them covered with figure subjects, were turned up. The Dean, in opening the proceedings, remarked on the defective acoustic properties of the building, and how the members of the ancient councils held there made themselves heard yet remained a profound mystery. The Dean then referred to the recent discoveries, at the north-west of the Abbey, of two columns on the site of the Receiver's house, this being the chapel of the monks' infirmary: it is of the transitional Norman date, and must have been erected just when "St. Thomas of Canterbury" almost came to blows within its walls with his rival of York. The Roman sarcophagus found in the green, in 1869, is now in the middle of the Chapter-House vestibule. Mr. J. G. Waller read a paper on the paintings in the Chapter-House. Mr. John Franklin's paper was read by Mr. White, on "The Tombs and Monumental Brasses," contending that we had an indigenous school of art, distinct from that of Italy. The archæologists then visited the cloisters and the Abbey, and inspected the crypt and the triforium, and proceeded on to the roof itself. On returning to the Chapter-House Mr. J. Burtt read a paper "On the Records and Muniments of the Abbey," which, he said, were so numerous and complete as to illustrate every square foot of mediæval Westminster. Thanks were voted to Dean Stanley for his courtesy and kindness. It was a most successful day.

Mr. H. C. Coote has read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper calling attention to a passage in an Italian historian (probably Paulus Diaconus) which had been overlooked by Lappenburg, another early writer on English history, and in which it was stated that Vortigern, not Hengest, was the invader of Kent. Mr. W. G. Borlase exhibited a sepulchral urn, believed to be unique in character, which had been found in a barrow at Denvell, in Cornwall. He also read an account of recent explorations of tumuli at Trelvelgue, in the parish of St. Colomb Minor, Cornwall.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce has read to the Antiquarian Society, in the Old Castle at Newcastle-on-Tyne, a paper on his recent researches in connection with the old bridges that crossed the Tyne at Newcastle, and the remains of them found while the excavations for the new bridge were carried on.

The proceedings of the Archæological Institute meeting of the 3rd ult. were of an interesting character; among them were the following:—Mr. J. T. Clark discoursed upon Guildford Castle. He commenced by remarking upon the strategical position of the structure (of which the keep remains) in one of the gorges of the great southern range of chalk hills, bearing the same relation to London as Berkhamstead upon the northern side. The castle is chiefly known as a Royal residence in mediæval times. It has marked structural and architectural details; but Mr. Clark drew special attention to the now well-known caverns, which he considered to be mediæval quarries. Mr. Henderson brought three examples of Russian enamelled bowls of the seventeenth century. One was silver-gilt, and known as the enamel of Oustissol, used for washing the beard of Princes and dignitaries of the Church. The Rev. Greville Chester sent some bosses of shields, found between Capua and Caserta, and a bronze object found near Pompeii. Mr. Soden-Smith brought a brass seal of John, sixth Lord Fleming, about A.D. 1590, belonging to Viscount Hawarden; also three fragments of pseudo-Samian ware, with potter's names upon them, found near Castor, the Roman *Durobriva*. Mr. Smith remarked upon the value of a collection of such names as showing the route of traffic in Roman times.

University College, Oxford, lays a traditional claim to count King Alfred as its Royal founder. The next twelfth day of June is the one thousandth anniversary of its existence; and, says the *English Churchman*, the great jubilee is to be celebrated with unusual solemnity, and all its *alumni* are to be invited to a grand banquet in the ancient hall of the college.

In the recent excursions of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society were visited the Roman villa at Northleigh. These interesting remains consist of the foundation-walls of the buildings surrounding the large central court, the chambers for the hot and cold baths, and the beautiful tessellated pavement over the hypocaust. The church of Northleigh has one of the so-called Saxon towers. At All Souls' Chapel the original carved stone reredos has lately been discovered behind the wall-painting at the east end of the chapel. Letcombe Castle is a remarkably fine British earth-work, the most extensive of any along the whole line of the Icknield Way. It comprises some twenty-six acres, and has its trench and vallum perfect.

The hall of Merton College, Oxford, is undergoing restoration, at a cost of upwards of £4000, by Mr. G. Scott, in accordance with the original construction of the hall, of fourteenth-century date. The whole of Wyatt's work in 1790 has been cleared away. A new open timber-work roof will be substituted for the present one, and the music gallery and screens will be replaced at the west end, whilst at the east end will be canopied seats raised upon a dais.

The Stratford Museum has been presented by Mr. J. O. Philipps with an oil-painting on panel, called "The Feast of Fools," with this inscription at the back, "Curious painting of the time of Albert Dürer, probably by Ab. Eyck, representing a feast of fools and jesters of several noble families." A bookcase, made of old oak timber found in Shakspeare's house, is to receive the collection of Shakspearean books presented by Mr. Philipps.

Mr. G. R. Wright, in a paper read to the British Archæological Association, has traced from certain passages in Holy Writ and elsewhere the use of covers and cases to Royal decrees and letters in the days of the Egyptians, in classic and mediæval times, when knights and ladies inclosed their epistles to one another in leathern or silken wrappers or envelopes, bound with ribbands (ribbed bands) tied in love-knots, with seals attached or impressed upon them. The congress of the association will be held, on Aug. 5 to Aug. 10 inclusive, at Wolverhampton.

The Rev. A. G. Legge has exhibited to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society a collection of pottery, stained glass, ornamental tiles, and other relics, found upon the site of the old castle at North Elmham, built by Bishop Spencer, in the time of Richard II.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT OF MORALS, LAW, AND GOVERNMENT.

Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture, given on Tuesday week, May 21, in continuing his remarks on the relations of civilised to savage life, examined the position of the sexes with respect to the daily occupations of the lower races of mankind. As the man's energies were almost wholly absorbed in hunting and war, the household drudgery and tillage of the ground necessarily fell on the woman. Moreover, it was not considered fit that she should partake equally with the men in religious rites, and at the present day, in many cases, she cannot even look upon holy objects, such as the sacred trumpet blown by savage tribes in the depth of forests in Africa and South America, without becoming liable to the punishment of death. How this degraded position was gradually ameliorated Mr. Tylor showed by describing the condition of women amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans; yet in our own country the relative position of the sexes is even now the subject of lively discussion. Among wandering tribes the almost inevitable custom formerly prevailed of killing the helpless, old, and infirm; and although, in more settled conditions, greater humanity was shown, yet the barbarous custom occasionally survived; and in Swedish churches, down to modern times, the "family clubs" were preserved with which it had been formerly the custom for the representative of the family to put to death his aged relatives. The rudiments of game laws and the laws of real estates are also discoverable in savage life. The hunting-grounds of each tribe were strictly preserved against strangers, but were free to all the men of the tribe; and that this law, maintained by our own barbaric ancestors, still retains its hold upon the peasant mind, is manifested by our rural population more or less refusing to acknowledge poaching as a crime. The law of property in land also arose among the lower races with agriculture, since the family which had first tilled a plot of ground became its owners in freehold. Savage life, moreover, shows in well-marked form the system of village communities, of which relics still abound in Europe; and the Socialistic experiment was also repeatedly tried in barbarous countries, but seems to have been superseded by private ownership, being found more profitable. With regard to government, Mr. Tylor described the chiefs in savage tribes as at first being the patriarchs or heads of the family, and afterwards the chosen leaders in war; and as the prisoners made by war were employed as slaves to till the ground, it thus appears that war and slavery were two of the great agents in promoting the institutions of agriculture and settled government. But, said Mr. Tylor, while admitting the beneficial effects of war and slavery in ruder stages of society, we acknowledge that public opinion is turning against them, yet, as in other topics of sociology and ethics, it is necessary to estimate the good or evil of institutions, not according to an abstract or innate standard, but according to their relations to the state of society in which they prevailed.

COMBUSTION OF THE DIAMOND.—ELECTRIC PYROMETERS.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began his seventh lecture, on Thursday week, May 23, by describing the combustion of a diamond in oxygen gas, at Florence, on March 27, 1814, the ignition having been caused by a focus of the sun's rays, produced by a double lens belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. A small lens, about 3 in. wide, sharpened to an intense focus the rays converged by a larger one, 14 in. or 15 in. wide. This took place in the presence of Sir Humphry Davy and his assistant, Faraday. Professor Tyndall then proceeded to ignite a diamond himself by means of a focus obtained from the electric light by a silvered mirror. The diamond was covered with platinum foil to diminish the chilling effect of the surrounding air, and when heated at the focus, and plunged into a globe containing oxygen, glowed beautifully. This was followed by experiments with bodies which contain their own supply of oxygen, including explosives, such as saltpetre, gunpowder, and gun-cotton; and several magnified photographs of submarine explosions caused by gun-cotton were exhibited on the screen. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the elucidation of the principles involved in the application of electrical resistance to the measurement of temperatures by the ingenious apparatus invented by Mr. C. William Siemens; and Dr. Tyndall showed how temperatures varying from that of the human hand to that of red-hot iron can thus be easily and accurately ascertained. In a notice of the lecture on this subject by Mr. Siemens himself, given in our Number for March 9, 1872, page 247, our readers will find interesting details respecting this valuable and important discovery. Among other examples of its application, Dr. Tyndall alluded to Mr. Siemens ascertaining that the temperature of an electric cable on board of ship was steadily rising 3 deg. of Fahrenheit daily, and had reached 86 deg., when the surface was only 60 deg. If this had continued the cable would have been destroyed. The water, at the temperature of 42 deg., which was pumped on the cable to cool it issued from it at 72 deg.

BABBAGE'S CALCULATING MACHINES.

Professor W. K. Clifford, M.A., of University College, at the Friday evening meeting, May 24, in his opening remarks, said that the most complex calculations in arithmetic depended on the four first rules; and as in the production of astronomical and assurance tables, where extreme accuracy is required, men are liable to error, and their labour is costly, the use of machines was suggested. He then described Pascal's machine, which contained the principle of the arithmometer, and which was limited to simple addition; and he then explained the various contrivances for carrying tens, employed by Thomas de Colmar, Scheutz, and others in their apparatus, and showed how the arithmometer is now applied to multiplication and division. The construction of Babbage's difference-engine and its application were next considered and amply illustrated by apparatus, the great object of its author's life having been the production of a machine which should never go wrong without breaking, and which should possess arrangements for printing the results obtained, and thereby obviate all chance of error. This Babbage eventually obtained. Scheutz's machine, through its employing the force of gravity, contains a possible source of error, and a decrease of price is procured at the cost of time and accuracy. In his description of Babbage's difference-engine, now at South Kensington, Professor Clifford referred to its power of changing its law at a prearranged time. Thus anyone sitting in front of the machine and watching it through the first hundred million steps, would feel perfectly sure, from the large number of instances he had observed, that counting by ones was the law of its action, and that it would go on doing so to the end of its wheels. He would, however, be mistaken, and the machine, without any alteration in its arrangement, would suddenly begin counting by twos. It was undoubtedly cleverer for the constructor to arrange this beforehand than to have to interfere. This principle Babbage, in the Ninth Bridgewater treatise, compared with certain actions in nature. The laws of action of living matter are at first sight totally distinct from those of inorganic bodies, and yet living matter is made up of sub-

stances which occur also in the inorganic state; but when life appears in it inorganic matter behaves according to a law apparently quite different, the change having been originally provided for. Babbage's analytical machine was next considered, and its application to all kinds of mathematical calculation explained; and Professor Clifford concluded his discourse with a brief summary of Babbage's life, alluding to his great intellectual capacity and attainments, his high moral character and affectionate disposition, and his severe struggles and sacrifice of self-interest, having himself spent £20,000 on his machines in addition to the £17,000 granted by Government. Yet his life cannot be termed unsuccessful, since his machines, by the exertions of his family, are nearly completed; and as they can now be constructed for the moderate cost of two or three hundred pounds, they will, no doubt, eventually come into extensive use. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

CHEMICAL ACTION OF LIGHT.

Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, began his second lecture, on Saturday last, by stating that, in 1809, Gay Lussac and Thenard observed that a mixture of equal volumes of the gases hydrogen and chlorine do not combine in the dark, but unite with explosion when placed in sunshine, and that, in 1811, Seebeck discovered that they do not combine when exposed under red glass, but do so under blue or colourless glass. He next showed how glass bulbs containing the mixed gases are made, and exhibited the foregoing phenomena in various ways. He then proceeded to explain the means adopted to ascertain whether the laws governing the visible portion of the spectrum apply to the ultra violet rays. The true measure of the energy of a ray is given by the heating effect which it produces when the radiation is fully absorbed by a perfectly black body; if, therefore, the heating effect of a ray always bears a constant ratio to the chemically active light, Sir John Herschel's actinometer would be the true means of measurement. But this is not the case. At sunrise and sunset the sky is daily illumined by a colour of a totally different kind to that at noon. When the sun is low the blue rays are filtered out, and during the day's changes are continually taking place. The mean annual temperature of a country by no means gives a measure of its true climatological relations. There is an enormous difference as regards vegetation in two places, such as Thorhavn and Carlisle, having nearly the same temperature, and this greatly depends on the moist, cloudy climate of the former having few chemical rays. Professor Roscoe then showed how, by altering the circumstances, the explosive mixture of hydrogen and chlorine can be made a most delicate chemical photometer by ascertaining the amount of hydrochloric acid produced by the explosion, this being directly proportional to the intensity of the incident light. After further illustrating the laws of this chemical action, and referring to Dr. Tyndall's igniting combustible substances by means of a focus of the invisible ultra red rays alone, Professor Roscoe in like manner exploded a glass bulb, containing hydrogen and chlorine, by means of a focus of the invisible ultra violet rays of the electric light, all the other rays having been filtered off; and he showed that this does not take place when red or green fire is employed. In conclusion, he exhibited the reflection and polarisation of the chemically active rays after previously explaining the principles involved.

Professor Odling will give a discourse on the history of Ozone at the meeting on June 7, the last of the session.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Excellent Don Jacinto Gonzalez Larrinaga, Grand Cross Royal Orders of Isabel and Charles III., was proved in London under £40,000 personalty in England.

The will of Henry Harris, Esq., of Longwood, Bingley, Yorkshire, who died March 16 last, in his eighty-third year, was proved at Wakefield, on April 11; under £350,000 personalty, by his brother, Alfred Harris, Esq., of Steningford Park, Ripon; Alfred Harris, Esq., the younger testator's nephew; and William Wilson Harris, Esq., his great-nephew, the executors and trustees. To each he leaves a legacy of £500 for their trouble. The will is dated Jan. 31 last. He directs his executors to continue to his pensioners for twelve months the usual allowance, and to distribute £500 amongst the poor. He leaves to the clerks in the Bradford Old Bank 19s. each, and an additional £5 to those who were in the banking-house when he was a partner. There are numerous legacies to relatives, near and distant, and to friends; also liberal legacies to his servants. He bequeaths £12,000 to his brother Alfred, £30,000 amongst the children of his late brother Richard, £10,000 to the children of his brother Edward, £10,000 to the son of his late sister Susanna, and legacies to each of his sisters. He bequeaths to the Bradford Preparative Meeting of the Society of Friends £3000; Bradford Fever Hospital, the Ackworth Institution, and the Bible Society, £500 each; the Retreat for the Afflicted with a Disordered Mind belonging to the Society of Friends and the Rawden School, £150 each; the Yorkshire Society School, £250; Friend of the Clergy, the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, and the School for Blind, all of London, £200 each; Leeds Infirmary, Orphan Working School, Broomfield Industrial School, and Brookfield School, Antrim, £100 each; the Elizabeth Fry Fund for the Relief of Persons in Gaol, £200, and legacies to several other institutions, all free. The residue of his property, real and personal, he directs to be divided into three parts, leaving one third to his brother Alfred, one third to his nephew Alfred Harris, and the remaining third between his great-nephew William Wilson Harris and his nephew and late partner William Masterman Harris.

The will of Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis, Esq., late of Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, formerly in H.M. Bengal Civil Service, who died on board the steam-ship *Urano*, in the Red Sea, on March 23 last, was proved in London, on the 16th ult., under £50,000 personalty, by Charles Forbes, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and L. B. Bowring, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £100. The will is dated Oct. 3, 1870. To his relative, Edward Bellasis, serjeant-at-law, he leaves all his numerous relics, swords, &c., with a wish that they should not go out of the family. He bequeaths his real estates and the residue of his personal property to whichever of his nephews (the Olivers) first attains the age of twenty-five, and upon his inheriting the same shall assume the surname of Bellasis.

The wills of the undermentioned have just been proved:—General Charles William Wingfield, R.A., of Gunton Old Hall, Suffolk, under £25,000; General Thomas Oliver, of H.M. Indian Army, late of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, under £10,000; William Haydon Smallpiece, Esq., solicitor, clerk to the judges, Guildford, Surrey, under £35,000; and the Rev. Frederick James Gruggen, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Pocklington, Yorkshire, under £14,000.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD GIFFORD.

The Right Hon. Robert Francis Gifford, Baron Gifford of St. Leonard's, in the county of Devon, died, on the 13th ult., at Ampney Park, in Gloucestershire. His Lordship was born March 19, 1817, the eldest son of Robert, first Baron Gifford (so created Jan. 30, 1824), Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and subsequently Master of the Rolls and Recorder of Bristol, by Harriet Maria, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Drewe, Rector of Willand. He received his education at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, entering the Army, served for some time in the 6th Dragoon Guards. He succeeded his father Sept. 4, 1826, and married, April 2, 1845, Frederica Charlotte, eldest daughter of Maurice, Lord Fitzhardinge, by whom he leaves issue three married and four unmarried daughters, and five sons, the eldest of whom, Edric Frederick, now third Lord Gifford, Lieutenant in the 88th Regiment, was born on July 5, 1849.

LADY BLANCHE BALFOUR.

Lady Blanche Mary Harriet Balfour, widow of J. M. Balfour, Esq., died suddenly, on the 16th ult., at 18, Eaton-terrace. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of James Brownlow William, second Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., by Frances Mary, his first wife, daughter and heir of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., and was thus brother to Robert, present Marquis of Salisbury. She was married, Aug. 15, 1843, to James Maitland Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, East Lothian, and Strathconan, Ross-shire (who died Feb. 23, 1856), and leaves issue, with three daughters, four sons; of the latter the eldest is the present Arthur James Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame.

THE HON. P. P. BOUVERIE.

The Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, of Bouverie's Bank, Westminster, died recently. He was born Oct. 21, 1788, the fourth son of Jacob, second Earl of Radnor, by his wife, the Hon. Anne Duncombe, daughter and coheir of Anthony, Lord Feversham, and was thus uncle to Jacob, fourth and present Earl of Radnor. Mr. Bouverie was a Deputy-Lieutenant, and in 1843 High Sheriff, for Somersetshire, and was M.P. for Berks from 1857 to 1865. He married, Nov. 7, 1811, Maria, third daughter of the late Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Bart., and by her (who died Nov. 27, 1862) had an only son, Philip Bouverie, Esq., and four daughters.

MR. WILLIAMS, OF CARNANTON.

Humphry Williams, Esq., of Roseworthy and Carnanton, Cornwall, late M.P. for Truro, died on the 7th ult. He was born April 20, 1792, the third son of the late James Williams, Esq., of Carnanton, by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Champion, Esq., of Wormley, in the county of Gloucester, and represented an old branch of the family of Williams of Stowford, in the county of Devon. Mr. Williams, who was a J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall, and a Deputy Warden of the Stannaries, was M.P. for Truro from 1848 to 1852, and served as High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1859-60. He married, Jan. 14, 1822, Ellen Frances, daughter of General Edward Brydges Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, in the county of Sligo, and leaves issue. His eldest surviving son, Edward William Brydges Williams, Esq., is now M.P. for East Cornwall.

MR. HOLLAND-CORBETT, OF ADMINGTON HALL.

Corbett Holland-Corbett, Esq., of Admington Hall, in the county of Gloucester, died on the 12th ult. He was born in 1794, the son of Francis Holland, Esq., of Cropthorne, in the county of Worcester, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Michael Corbett, Esq., of Quinton, Gloucestershire. Mr. Holland-Corbett was a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, and was High Sheriff for that county in 1855. He assumed, by Royal license, dated May 2, 1839, the additional surname and arms of Corbett on succeeding his maternal uncle, Michael Corbett, Esq., in the Admington Hall estate. He married, 1829, Louisa, seventh daughter of the late John Elmslie, Esq., of London, West India proprietor.

The Duke of Bedford died on Sunday, after a few days' illness, in his sixty-third year.

The death is announced of the eminent diplomatist, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, better known as Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer. He was the elder brother of Lord Lytton.

Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart., died on Monday evening, at Benacre Hall, near Lowestoft.

The parish church of Beeston, Norfolk, was set on fire by lightning on Wednesday week, and destroyed.

Mr. James Gerrard, Sheriff of Chester, has been unanimously elected Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows for the ensuing year.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the Portsmouth troops, on Southsea-common, on Thursday week. The marching of the whole of the troops was excellent, and elicited many exclamations of approval from his Royal Highness. After the march-past a series of brigade movements were carried out. In the afternoon the Duke visited Southsea Castle and other portions of the fortifications. On Saturday the troops in Dover garrison and the East Kent Mounted Rifles were severally inspected by the Duke; on Monday his Royal Highness inspected the troops at Shorncliffe; and on Tuesday those at Canterbury and Chatham. Later in the day the Duke laid the foundation-stone of the new Royal Engineer Institute and Halls of Study at the School of Military Engineering, Brompton, Chatham. The building is to be on a large scale.

The report of General Ellice upon the Easter Monday Volunteer Review has been published. It is dated April 22. The manoeuvres, which were of a very simple character, were performed to General Ellice's entire satisfaction, and the discipline was good. The regiments arrived and left in good order, silence was observed in the ranks, and the men were under proper control. In these respects a marked improvement has taken place in the volunteer force, and the General has no hesitation in expressing his opinion that if trained for a short time under competent officers, to give the men confidence in themselves and in those placed over them, they would become excellent soldiers. He further advises the volunteers to seek every opportunity of being brigaded with regular troops, and taking a part in the autumn manoeuvres.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

MINOTAUR.—I. All contributions intended for insertion should be accompanied by the sender's signature. 2. The Four, however skilful, would be unsuitable for publication when allied to such silly verses. OWL.—Yr. in the Solution of No. 1472 read—3. K to Q Kt 6th, not 3. Kt to Q Kt 6th. I. GATRY.—You must always specify the number of the Problem to which your communication refers. D. I. W., Belleville, Ontario.—The Cobourg Club were bound to see that the move they made was correctly telegraphed. If an erroneous move was sent, through the fault of their messenger, they were liable to the consequences. See Chess Praxis, pp. 36 and 39. M. SIMONOT.—Your *exemplaire* of "Le Polygraphe" has been received, and your question answered by letter.

DANTE.—One really fine chess problem is worth a hundred mediocre compositions such as young players persist in inundating us with. Pray be content with sending one position at a time. EDMUND.—The question has been answered five hundred times. A player may have two or nine Queens on the board at once.

I. J. W., Edinburgh.—In the *Pion Coiffé*, or *Marked Pawn*, Game the giver of the odds does not undertake to "Queen" the marked pawn. He undertakes to give checkmate with it. A game of this description, in which Mr. Stanton gave the odds of the *Pion Coiffé* to the Hon. Harbort Tracy, was published about five-and-twenty years ago, but we cannot recollect where.

D. B. L., Holland.—How is it possible you fail to see, in the solution of Problem No. 1468, that if Black play, at his second move, K to Q B 5th, White mates by taking the Q R Pawn? If Black, on his first move, take Kt with Kt, the answer is—2. Kt to K Kt 4th. W. B. M., Inverness.—It shall have due attention.

SENEX.—Many thanks. F. C. S.—Our space and time are too limited to admit of our teaching an anonymous correspondent the best moves in a difficult opening. His right course will be to obtain a good treatise on the game, and study the opening in question from that.

RED KNIGHT.—The opening moves of your game are weak on both sides, but the conclusion is well played by Black. V. P., Glasgow.—We have no recollection of the solution to which you refer. C. G. E.—Pray excuse us from discussing the question. We are already some weeks in arrears with many correspondents upon matters of immediate interest.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1471 has been received from Ego—G. M. Frean—J. W. Brown—W. Airey—T. W. Canterbury—R. H. T. Culchester—Dunichy—A. Wood—Derevon—Cruz del Campo—F. H. Mons—Emile Fran, of Lyons—H. Hendin—R. D. T.—Pythou—H. B. Reynolds—T. S. A.—R. B. Seale—Toad and Frog—Mars and John—John J. Thomson.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1472 has been received from A. N. B.—W. F. Sauerkraut—M. P. H. Fran, of Lyons—G. S.—R. D. T.—Van Dunk—Rhokingsote—Jodine—Keith and Kate—Lionel—T. W. of Canterbury—Colchester.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1473 has reached us from Inez—Thomas W., Canterbury—A. Z.—F. H. Mons—Ben Block—Try Again—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Lionel—P. V.—Q. E. D.—W. Airey—M. P. S.—N. Thomas—Li Calat—Newbury—Colchester—Keith and Kate—Noel—H. Fran, of Lyons—L. E.—Derevon.

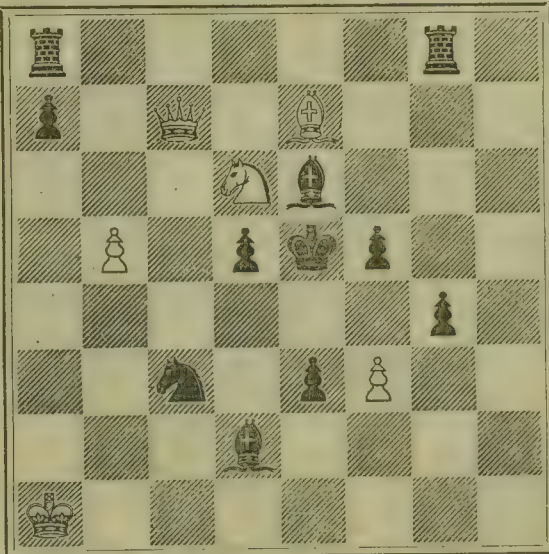
KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. IX.—FOURTH LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE SOLVED THIS PROBLEM.—L. Siddeham, and L. W. S. Bowden—Kildare—B. F. Henry C. Hyndman—Josephine Macdonell—Margery Daw—Bicester—B. Pawley, Sevenoaks—F. H. Mons—R. W., Canterbury—Mabel—Georgie—O. C. Jerry—Mac Iglis—Harry—Rieuzi—An Old Subaltern—A. C. M.—E. I. Budden—E. G. Bedford—M. R. A.—Madge Wildfire—Senex—W. Hup—Luciola—R. P. B. of Bourne-mouth—R. W. H.—W. Rensch—M. D.—Trusted, Hereford—Boz—Chy—Fanny Hickey—Lily—W. Heighington—An Irish Howl—Garber—R. H. N. B.—L. Esouris—Brussels—Richard Sherwood—E. W. O. A., Paris.

PROBLEMS AND GAMES BY A. R.—D. C. L.—Danté—Felix—Anonymous—C. P. D.—S. H. Thomas—Ebony—Leo—declined, with thanks.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 8th	K moves*	3. Mates accordingly.	
2. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	Any move		

*1.	2. Q to K 5th	Kt moves K takes Q	3. B mates.
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PROBLEM NO. 1475.
By C. W., of Sunbury.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to give mate in four moves.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
The following was played in this contest by Dr. FRASER and Mr. MACFADYEN.—(King's B's Opening).

WHITE (Dr. F., of Edinburgh).	BLACK (Mr. M., of Glasgow).	WHITE (Dr. F., of Edinburgh).	BLACK (Mr. M., of Glasgow).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	16. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt sq
4. P to Q 4th		18. Q to K B 3rd	

Not so strong, in our opinion, as playing the Queen to Q Kt 3rd.

5. Castles	P takes P	19. Q R to Q sq	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to K 5th	B to Q B 4th	20. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
	P to Q B 3rd is also a good move.	21. P to K B 5th	B to R 2nd
		22. Q to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
6.	Kt to K Kt 5th	23. P to K R 5th	

This does not seem to have advanced White's prospects much. Surely Kt to Q R 5th would have been more to the purpose.

7. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	23.	Q to Q 3rd
	P to K sq	24. Q to K R 4th	Q to K 2nd
7.	K takes P	25. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
8. B takes P (ch)	K Kt takes K P	26. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 4th
9. Q Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	27. B takes P (ch)	R takes B
10. Kt takes Kt		28. P to B 6th	R takes Kt
11. Kt to K 4th		29. P takes R (ch)	K to K 5th
		30. R takes Kt	B to K 5th

Here the proper course for White was to withdraw the Bishop to Q R 3rd. After that Black's position in a few moves would have been untenable.

11.	Kt takes B	23.	Q to Q 3rd
12. Kt takes B	P to Q 3rd	24. Q to K R 4th	Q to K 2nd
13. Kt to K 4th	B to B 4th	25. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd	26. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 4th

Another Game between the Same Opponents.—(Gioco Piano).

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Dr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Dr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. A sacrifice which was evidently premature	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. B takes Kt	P takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. Kt to K B 5th	K to R 2nd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q to K R 5th	Q to K 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	19. Kt to K R 4th	R to K Kt sq
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	20. K to R 2nd	R to K 4th
7. P to K R 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
8. B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. Q to K 2nd	B to K 3rd		
10. Kt to Q 5th			

He should rather have retired or exchanged his K's Bishop.

10.	B takes Kt	22. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
11. P takes B		23. R to K R 4th	P to Q 4th
		24. Q R to K sq	B to Q B 2nd
		25. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
		26. Q to K B 3rd	Kt takes Q P

This costs him a Pawn. He ought to have taken with his Bishop.

11.	Kt to K 2nd	27. R to K 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
12. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt takes P	28. R to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
13. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Q 2nd	29. K to R sq	Kt takes R
14. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30. Q to Q 3rd	K to R sq
15. B takes K R P		31. Q to K 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd

The beginning of the end.

11.	Kt to K 2nd	27. R to K 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
12. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt takes P	28. R to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
13. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Q 2nd	29. K to R sq	Kt takes R
14. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30. Q to Q 3rd	K to R sq
15. B takes K R P		31. Q to K 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd

and wins.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The Russian Government have begun to manufacture 20-inch cast-iron guns, on the Rodman principle, at Perm. Such guns have for some time past been used in America, and we have on various occasions advocated their introduction into our Navy, combined with piston-projectiles, which would receive the pressure of the powder-gas on a large surface and present only a moderately large punching or cleaving point. In the Rodman guns the exterior of the mould in which the gun is cast is kept hot with fires, and the interior core, by which the bore is produced, is cooled by a current of cold water passing through appropriate pipes. By this arrangement the cooling begins from the inside; and, the metal round the bore being first solidified and cooled, the layer adjoining it is set and cooled in its turn, contracting during such operation upon the first layer, so as to produce compression—each succeeding layer forming, in fact, a ring, which is shrunk upon the preceding one. By this arrangement the collective strength of all the layers is greatly increased, as the whole are strained equally at the moment of rupture, instead of being overcome in detail. In casting these guns it was found that the best results were obtained when the external fires were omitted and the bore was rapidly cooled by the large circulation of water. The weight of the finished gun is 44½ tons; weight of spherical ball thrown, 9 cwt; price of each gun, supposing a number to be produced, £1570. There is no reason why guns on this principle should not be produced in steel or wrought iron cast under compression.

In the minutes of evidence given before the Committee of Designs for Ships of War we have a good deal of information collected regarding the most economical kinds of marine engines. The compound engine, with one high-pressure and one low-pressure cylinder, is now generally employed in commercial vessels. Such engines require surface condensers, and it is found that one square foot of condenser surface will condense 8 lb. of steam per hour. The temperature of the cooling water will be raised 20 deg., and the temperature of the feed water should be about 110 deg. Fahr.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Patent Laws have presented a very able and judicious report, affirming the justice and advantage of patents, but pointing out various defects in the existing laws upon the subject, for which remedies are suggested. It is proposed that patents shall not be granted as a matter of course, but only after inquiry before a competent tribunal into their novelty and utility. It is also proposed to be a condition of the maintenance of an exclusive property in the invention that it shall be carried into operation within a reasonable time, and that it shall be useable on fair terms by the public. It is suggested that trials of patent cases shall be before a Judge, aided by competent technical advisers. If the existing law be amended in the manner recommended in this report it will be greatly improved; and the interests of the inventor will be better secured, while those of the public will be better protected.

We have received the following letter from Paris with reference to a notice of the discontinuance of the oxyhydric light which lately appeared in our paper:—

Paris, May 6, 1872.

SIR,—In your newspaper, No. 1704, of May 4, we read, page 430, in the article resuming the "Scientific Results of the Month," that the oxyhydric light has been discontinued in Paris because it was found that its complication outweighed the benefit obtained. This reason is not the right one.

Our new light, which gives a saving of about 40 per cent on the price of the gas in Paris (7s. per 1000 cubic feet), was discontinued on the Boulevard des Italiens only because the experiments authorised by the Municipality, and which lasted two months, were over. They are still continued in the laboratory of the town, and when the official report is ready then the Town Council will be in position to examine the demand we have addressed, on Jan. 13, to the Prefet de la Seine to canalise the whole of Paris with oxygen pipes.

You will see by the inclosed notice that the oxyhydric light is pushing its way, slowly but surely, all over the world. We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

TESSIE DU MOTAY ET CIE.

A newspaper extract accompanies the foregoing letter, stating that the system had been, or was about to be, tried at Vienna, New York, and Manchester.

At the quarterly dinner of the South Wales Institute of Engineers Mr. Menelaus referred to the success which had been reached with Danks's puddling-furnace, and stated his belief that South Wales had a great future before it, especially in the manufacture of steel, as it was favourably situated for the reception of foreign ores; but that, to realise these advantages, it was necessary to make a strong effort to come to the front, as they had been long enough at the tail. The great fault of the South Wales works lies in the coarseness and badness of their machinery, which is antiquated in character and always breaking. This fault could no doubt be amended. But the doubt we have in regard to South Wales as the entrepôt of foreign ores is whether it will not be found more profitable to import the iron than to import the ore. The best foreign iron ore, such as the Bilbao or Marbella, does not contain over 50 per cent of metallic iron; and, in a question where the chief cost is that of freight, it is more profitable to bring home one ton of iron than two tons of ore. The iron-smelting trade will, we foresee, travel to foreign countries, as the copper-smelting trade has already to a great extent done. We fear that there is very little hope for the South Wales ironworks in the future, except in those rare cases in which they possess valuable leases of cheap minerals, the most profitable minerals having, we believe, for the most part been already worked out. It is to Spain, the Bal-ario Isles, Sardinia, and Elba, that the iron and steel trade will migrate.

The *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* states that large doses of the hydrate of chloral and bromide of potassium have been found very serviceable in curing drunkenness or chronic alcoholism, as it is called. Two drachms of hydrate of chloral and eighty grains of bromide of potassium were, it is stated, dissolved in water and divided in two equal parts, which were taken within five minutes of one another, with very beneficial results.

It is stated that our Government has addressed an inquiry to the Dutch colonial authorities regarding the sanitary advantages of the cultivation of the sunflower in malarious districts. It is said that the sunflower has the property of purifying air laden with marsh miasma, absorbing noxious gases and exhaling ozonised oxygen.

The *Boston Journal of Chemistry* gives a number of analyses showing the quantity of china clay incorporated with the paper of different journals. It appears to be about 17 per cent on an average in the case of English journals, and about one fourth of this amount in the case of American.

We have already referred to a method of removing phosphorus from iron ores, which consists in changing the insoluble basic phosphates into soluble acid phosphates, which are then washed out. This method is now obtaining a good deal of attention. The ore, after being broken into small pieces, is washed with water impregnated with sulphurous acid, and, finally, with pure water. The liquid containing the acid phosphates is next heated to drive off the sulphurous acid, and the phosphates are precipitated by lime, which is used, finally, as a valuable manure.

A correspondent in *Dingler's Journal* recommends carrotine, or the colouring matter of carrots, for colouring butter in preference to anatto. It is obtained by macerating the dried and pulverised roots in bisulphide of carbon.





THE DERBY DAY: ON THE ROAD TO EPSOM.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is very much to be questioned whether legislative zeal brought together the very considerable House which assembled in the Commons on the day when the Whitsuntide recess terminated. Without wishing to be indelicate, it may be suggested that the imminence of a great national saturnalia might have influenced the return to town on Monday of a number of members who would not otherwise have found their Parliamentary consciences urgent until Thursday. However, there they were; and in some sort they were rewarded, for preliminary matters between half-past four and five were interesting, and after that Navy Estimates were no obstruction to the going away of those who designed to carry on the operation, which, in a literary sense, is so obnoxious to critics—namely, book-making. It is quite evident that Mr. Disraeli is longing "to be at" the Government in the matter of the Washington Treaty, and doubtless he will have and will take his opportunity soon. But it may well be conjectured that his ardour is somewhat damped by the reflection that when he is hurling impeachment at the heads of the Ministry, and illustrating the fatuity of the British High Commissioners, he will be dealing sidelong blows at his friend and colleague sitting by his side, Sir Stafford Northcote, who was one of them. On the numerous occasions when Mr. Disraeli has been questioning about the treaty, with obviously repressed eagerness—the repression producing querulousness now and covert sarcasm anon—Sir Stafford Northcote could have been in no easy state of mind; and though he was calm and motionless, still there was in his attitude and the expression of his countenance much that suggested ideas of a mourning figure on a mortuary monument. Nevertheless, he comported himself admirably, with an approach to dignity, when that incarnation of the terrors which belong to a "candid friend," Mr. Bouverie, somewhat coarsely interrogated him in regard to his personal share in the *laches* of the British Commissioners in letting the "indirect claims" creep into the treaty. The House warmly espoused Sir Stafford's side when, with that kind of sleuth-hound tenacity which characterises him, Mr. Bouverie asked for more than he had got, and there was a burst of indirect advice to Sir Stafford not to be baited into another word. Something that Sir Stafford let drop would seem to suggest that he will have a justification of his conduct in the eyes of the public; though it will be somewhat of a pitiable kind, as it exhibits a curious surrendering and perversity of judgment; for he confessed that he had acted entirely with—and he almost implied under—Lord Ripon! After that, who but can only pity and forgive him? There was, according to some beliefs, something in Mr. Gladstone's manner on both the evenings on which he was replying to Mr. Disraeli's interpellations about the Washington Treaty which, if not exactly embarrassment, was fidgetiness—an anxiety to curb his words—that appeared to imply that his own mind was not in a state of entire satisfaction with regard to the favourable announcement of the condition of the negotiations which he made. He was, perhaps, more at his ease when he was putting off Mr. Horsman, who, having lately gone through an ordeal of fire, appeared to be in a refreshed and bran-new condition.

On the eve of the festival of the patron saint of the Turf the members, who assembled in a large number, anticipated an interlude of much interest, inasmuch as it was known that Mr. Thomas Hughes, of so-called philanthropic fame, intended to vindicate his sense of the moral duty of representatives of the people (by whom the Derby Day is held in such detestation) by opposing the chartered adjournment from the Tuesday to the Thursday. No doubt, while he was awaiting the awful moment when the vicious motion was to be made, he looked eager and in high feather; but when he came to deliver himself of his argument he was, to say the least, confused and hesitating; and there was a curious jumble in what he said. Apart from the illogicality of his contention that because Committees had been deprived of their usual two-hours' holiday on Ascension Day this year there ought to be no adjournment for the Derby, he contrived so to mix up the religious and secular festivals that he became slightly irreverent, while his attempts at being jocose might have been mistaken for his moral reflections, and his moral reflections might have been suspected to have a remote family likeness to jokes. Altogether the speech was a woeful failure; and the best proof of that was that the Opposition, which had, in the outset, indicated preparedness to jeer at every sentence, obviously found it not worth their while to hoot, and whatever ironical cheering there was came from behind him, and was fixed by Mr. Hughes himself upon Mr. Locke. When this latter gentleman presented himself expectation was high that he would scold Mr. Hughes; but even he seemed to feel a want of provocation to be sarcastic; to be influenced by a sense of the uselessness of firing at such a target; and, arch-humourist and professor of irony as he is, he could only say pretty plainly that he could not bring himself to charge home so puny an adversary. Ineffable always, on this occasion Mr. Beresford-Hope outdid himself when he solemnly declared that, as the House had desecrated Ascension Day, he would vote for the adjournment for the Derby as a sort of compensation—or, perhaps, penance may have been more in his mind. It almost seemed as if Mr. Gladstone was exercised in his mind as to the lawfulness of his accepting the legacy which Lord Palmerston had left him in the shape of the custom that the Prime Minister should move this particular adjournment. At any rate, he very seriously argued that it was possible for men and legislators to go to the Derby without being associated with the vile practices and infamies which distinguish the Turf; and it might have been in his mind that he himself was an exemplar of his contention, for everyone knows that the right honourable gentleman has often been seen at Epsom on the great day, palpably enjoying himself in the harmless and moral way which he so earnestly described in his speech. Undoubtedly, the number of those who voted against the adjournment was larger than was expected; but, with few exceptions, it consisted of a clique which is so well known that if a parrot was kept in the House it might after a little time be appointed a Teller, and be safe to call out the names correctly of those who vote in minorities on questions of a nature which make Mr. Auberon Herbert an appropriate counter of votes, as he was on this occasion.

There was a choral festival, on Tuesday, in Winchester Cathedral. About seventy parish choirs were represented, and about 1500 chorists were present. The congregation numbered 3000. The Bishop of Winchester preached at the morning service, and the Bishop of Chichester in the afternoon.

A murder of a particularly odious type is reported from Dublin. Mrs. O'Neill, who lived with her husband in the capital, owned some property at Tullamore, in King's County, and had recently caused notices of ejectment to be served upon some of her tenants. On Monday night two men knocked at the door of Mr. O'Neill's house, and the lady, in the absence of the servant, answered the call. She was shot through the body with a pistol-ball, and died in a few minutes. The murderers escaped.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House reassembled on Monday for the first time since the recess; and after the questions on the paper had been put and answered, Mr. Bouverie called attention to a passage contained in the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote recently delivered at Exeter, relating to the "Indirect Claims," and in the course of which the right hon. gentleman observed that the Commissioners engaged in the negotiation of the Washington Treaty were distinctly responsible for representing to the Government that the "understanding" was that these claims were not to be brought before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. Sir S. Northcote replied that the quotation was a perfectly correct record of what he had said on the occasion, and explained the circumstances under which he felt called on to make the statement. Mr. Disraeli, reminding the House of the statement made by the Prime Minister prior to the adjournment for the holidays on the subject of the negotiations with the United States, expressed the mortification with which he had observed, immediately afterwards, the publication—first in America and then in this country—of the contents of the Supplementary Article to the Treaty of Washington. That day also he had read in the public prints that the Senate of the United States had accepted the Article, but with modifications. He wished to know, therefore, whether that information was authentic; whether modifications had been introduced into the Article; whether, as the country was now in possession of the actual terms of the Article through the *London Gazette*, Ministers deemed it consistent with their public duty to state what the modifications were; and whether, before the Queen was advised to ratify and sanction the Article, an opportunity would be given to Parliament to express its opinion thereon. Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said, with regard to the present state of the negotiations the Government was informed on Sunday that the American Senate had agreed to the draught Article proposed by this Government, though with certain amendments of its terms. The right hon. gentleman said it would not be for the public interest to make public at the present moment the terms of the modifications in the Article. The House then went into Committee on the Navy Estimates, and Mr. Rylands moved to reduce the vote for the dockyards by £100,000. The motion led to a long debate, in which the policy of Mr. Goschen and his two immediate predecessors at the Admiralty came in for criticism. In the end the amendment was withdrawn and the vote was agreed to. Vote 10 was postponed, and, after some other votes had been disposed of, progress was reported.

On Tuesday a petition from 500 ladies, headed by Miss Harriet Martineau, was presented, praying that the punishment of flogging with the cat might be abolished. Lord Enfield, in reply to Mr. Mundella, said that the Government had been, and still were, in active correspondence with the French Government on the subject of the deportation of Communists to this country. Mr. Disraeli then put the question whether it was the intention of Government to submit the terms of the Supplementary Treaty to Parliament previous to its ratification. To this Mr. Gladstone replied that previous to the ratification of the Supplementary Treaty the House would be put in possession of its authentic terms. On a further question from Mr. Bouverie as to whether there had been any understanding between the British and American Commissioners on the subject of the Indirect Claims, Mr. Gladstone declined going into the matter at present. The House divided on the motion to adjourn for the Derby Day, which was opposed by Mr. T. Hughes, but carried by a majority of 212 to 58. Mr. Dimsdale moved a postponement of the autumn manoeuvres until after harvest, but the House did not come to a division. While Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was urging the importance of opening a carriage communication between Queen-square, Birdcage-walk, and St. James's-street, the House was counted out.

On Thursday the House was occupied in the early part of the evening with the consideration of the All Saints' Church Bill, which came down from the Lords. The discussion of the measure originated from an amendment of Mr. Dillwyn, which was, in effect, to negative the motion for the second reading of this bill, which, he said, was promoted by the Marquis of Bute for the removal of the present church, which was built for the Welsh portion of the population specially. Mr. O. Morgan and Mr. Newdegate severally opposed the bill. Mr. Bruce supported the bill, and reminded the House that it had the cordial approval of the Bishop of Llandaff. On a division, the bill was rejected by a majority of 172 to 153. Colonel Stuart Knox and Mr. Mitchell Henry gave notice of their intention to ask questions of the Government as to the period when they would be prepared to lay the judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh, in the matter of the Galway election inquiry, upon the table of the House. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Otway, said that the subject of the transportation of French political prisoners to this country in a destitute condition was still in discussion between the two Governments. Mr. Disraeli asked whether a lecture lately delivered at Oxford, on the subject of the Washington Treaty, by one of the High Commissioners—the report of which he had read with some surprise—had been delivered with the sanction of the Government. Mr. Gladstone replied in the negative. Mr. Bouverie asked whether Mr. Gladstone was prepared to state the present condition of the negotiations with the American Government. Mr. Gladstone said that when the moment for making a statement on the subject had arrived it would be immediately made. In reply to Mr. Osborne, the right hon. gentleman said that the statement made in the telegram from America that appeared that day in the public papers was not correct. On the motion for the third reading of the Ballot Bill Mr. Maguire moved "That it be recommended for the purpose of omitting rule 26," which allowed the returning officer to mark the voting-paper in the presence of agents, for illiterate persons who had obtained the certificate of a magistrate of being incapacitated for acting for themselves. A lengthened discussion followed, which was ultimately closed by a division, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 279 to 61. The debate was continued until nearly twelve o'clock, when, on a division, the bill was read the third time, by a majority of 274 to 216. It was then passed.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles W. White, M.P., has been appointed Lieutenant of the county of Clare.

The ninth annual Civil Service Sports took place at Lillie Bridge, on Saturday last, in the presence of nearly 13,000 spectators. The sport was hardly up to the average of former years; but the mile challenge cup produced a fine contest between Sydenham Dixon and C. J. Michôd; and the former won, for the fifth successive year, in the fast time of 4 min. 34 sec. The strangers' race (one mile handicap) was also very exciting—P. J. Burt (sixty yards) beating C. H. Mason (forty yards) by about a foot. On Monday, at the same ground, a professional race between McLeary and Hazell, for the four-mile championship, was won by the former in 19 min. 52 sec.—a very good performance.

THE DERBY.

Our great racing holiday opened with such brilliant weather that no one was inclined to grumble at the somewhat poor sport which took place on the first day. The fields were certainly good, but the class of animals engaged was not quite up to the mark, and we fancy that no Achievement, Belladrum, or Cremorne ran in the Woodcote Stakes. A field of fourteen contested this, the first really important two-year-old race of the season, and Cantinière, a very smart daughter of Stockwell and Cantine, won with great ease. She has beautifully easy action, reminding one strongly of Achievement; but already there are sinister reports of her being a roarer. Mr. Merry was represented by a very workman-like half-sister to Belladrum, by Thormanby—Catherine Hayes; and Captain Machell ran a half-brother to Caller On, by Lord Clifden—Haricot; Baron Rothschild's Faraday, who performed unaccountably badly, being one of the few others that were backed. Digby Grand once more showed his partiality for the Epsom course by winning the Heathcote Plate; and as he was conceding 4 lb. to Perfume over five furlongs, which is just her favourite distance, there can be few speedier horses in training.

Wednesday, though decidedly dusty, was a very perfect Derby Day in every other respect, and we should fancy that there has never been a larger attendance. The stands and ring were perfectly full, and the crowd was certainly thicker on the hill and round about Tattenham Corner than usual. No one paid much attention to the first race; indeed, people treated it much as they do the opening farce at Drury Lane on Boxing Night, and clearing the course for it was a very difficult matter. We were glad, therefore, to escape into the saddling paddock, which was kept unusually select, and was delightfully cool and free from dust. Young John Day was leading little Almoner quietly round; but, though the "pony" looked uncommonly fit and well, the Two Thousand had taken all the gilt off his Biennial victory, and scarcely anyone took the trouble to look at him. Far different was the rush which greeted the arrival of the favourite, who, led by Joseph Dawson on his cob, and followed by a stable companion, was one of the first to put in an appearance. Never did a trainer look more confident, and certainly as the horse seemed to have done plenty of work without being the least stale or jaded, his victory seemed only a question of his fore legs bearing the strain of his huge frame in the sharp descent from Tattenham Corner. Laburnum's looks quite belied his recent poor performances, as he is remarkably neat and full of quality, though a trifle high in the leg, so we fear his heart is not in the right place. Vanderdecken is nearly as big as Prince Charlie; but there the resemblance ceases, as he is vulgar and a mere coach horse. The well-known scarlet cap and gold tassel in which Maidment seems so thoroughly at home was our next rallying point, and, having only caught a glimpse of Cremorne at Newmarket, we were glad of the opportunity of a thorough inspection. The impression he left was not altogether satisfactory, for, though the son of Parmesan is wonderfully compact and full of quality, he looked light and a trifle overdone. Statesman is a thorough Young Melbourne, very common, and not possessing any of the length and reach of his distinguished brother, General Peel; and though, since the race, numerous good points have been discovered in the Brother to Flurry, we must still adhere to the description of him jotted down in our notebook, "coarse, ugly head, the orthodox young Melbourne ears, a long, weak back, two big ends, and no middle." Westland, Marshal Bazaine, and Young Sydmonton were about the best-looking of the remainder. The first named is a rather small, but neat and compact horse; while Young Sydmonton, though possessing great power, is free from coarseness. Helmet looked thoroughly stale and jaded; Condor, the third in the French Derby, was quite outclassed, and the same may be said of Miserrimus, who is much deficient in length. In spite of all the hard work Drummond has done, a few more gallops would have greatly benefited him; and The Druid was scarcely half trained, and sweated profusely before he left the paddock. On the whole, the twenty-three were far below the average of a Derby field in point of looks—perhaps the worst being either Landmark, a mere coach-horse, or Raby Castle, who is a terribly common little colt. We have almost forgotten to mention that Queen's Messenger, as was the case with Kingcraft in 1870, was saddled at the starting-post, so we did not have an opportunity of inspecting him.

The twenty-one did not reach the post—where they were joined by Queen's Messenger and Patriarch, who had not cantered—till twenty minutes after the time for which the race was set; but, to make up for this delay, they got off very evenly at the first attempt. Westland was the first to take up the running, with a clear lead of Almoner and Drummond, and both Prince Charlie and Cremorne lay well in front. Ruffe and Patriarch, who had been started specially to force the pace for Almoner and Queen's Messenger respectively, failed most signally in their efforts to do so, and were hopelessly beaten before half the journey was accomplished; and, as they commenced the descent for Tattenham Corner, Cremorne and Wenlock went up to the leaders; but Prince Charlie was in difficulties, and it was all Osborne could do to maintain his place. At this point Queen's Messenger attempted to get into the front rank, and a slight scrimmage took place, in which Brother to Flurry was thrown out of his stride and slightly impeded. At Tattenham Corner, however, Prince Charlie, Almoner, and The Druid dropped back, and French at once brought his horse through. Wenlock now looked very formidable, but died away just before reaching the bell, and Cremorne, Brother to Flurry, and Queen's Messenger had the race to themselves. The last named was beaten in a few more strides, and then Brother to Flurry, on whom Chaloner had been hard at work for some time, began to draw rapidly on Cremorne, and was only defeated by a short head; indeed, in a couple of strides past the chair, he was actually in front. Queen's Messenger was a poor third, and Wenlock a good fourth, while Prince Charlie could only run seventh.

The race has once more shown the impossibility of any horse winning the Derby who is not perfectly sound in every respect; and, as we anticipated, Prince Charlie was not at all adapted for the ups and downs of the Epsom course. It seems probable that Brother to Flurry would have won had he not run very "green" and met with the slight accident mentioned above; still it must not be forgotten that Chaloner had to ride him hard for the last quarter of a mile, while Maidment never moved on Cremorne till just at the finish. A return match between the pair in the St. Leger would have excited the greatest interest; but, unfortunately, neither is engaged (though Cremorne seems likely to repeat The Ranger's victory in the Grand Prix de Paris), so Queen's Messenger is sure to be a strong favourite. The claims of King Lud—beaten only a head for third place in the Guineas—must not be forgotten, however; and one can fancy the enthusiasm of the Yorkshiremen at the triumph of their beloved "spots."

SCENES FROM THE DERBY DAY.

The amazing concourse of people on Epsom Downs last Wednesday, as in many preceding years, was accompanied by the familiar incidents of London holiday-making on the largest scale, with the usual freaks of popular mirth along the road, and the frequent mishaps of a less orderly journey back to town. Among the thousands who made their way through Clapham, Tooting, and Merton, from the earliest hour of morning, or soon after midnight, till past midday, travelling in every description of carriage, on horseback, on assback, and on foot, were samples of nearly all ranks and classes. They did not all go for pastime or pleasure; not a few of them went to gain a honest or dishonest penny from the rest. It is to be hoped that the pickpockets, thimble-riggers, ring-changers, and card-sharps were not too successful; but there is no reason to grudge the fairly-earned reward of those who contributed in any way to the amusement or convenience of the visitors. The sellers of everything which can be offered in an eatable or drinkable form on the top of a bare chalk hill sixteen miles from London were sure to find a good market; and there was plenty of employment for shoeblacks, clothes-brushers, and others willing to render little services of personal comfort to the dusty wayfarers upon their arrival at the racecourse. Acrobats, jugglers, and musicians of vocal or instrumental talent, with the furnishers of cock-shies, Aunt Sallys, and suchlike apparatus of casual sport, were as numerous as upon any former occasion. Some of these well-known figures, with the exciting rush to learn the event of the great race, and the accidents that commonly take the humour of the crowd on the Derby Day, are shown in our illustrations.

NEW BOOKS.

All biography, though the subject be but a worm and no man, is, to a certain extent, history; but there are some biographies which are not only history but a liberal education. Scarcely less can be said for the *Life of Sir Henry Lawrence*, by the late Major-General Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Two large and well-filled volumes contain so much that is interesting and instructive that, if there were leisure to do so, it would be profitable to linger over them for a whole month. The life of Sir Henry Lawrence has been before now in part revealed to the public on more or less trustworthy authority, and from more quarters than one, but never hitherto with equal completeness and liberality of detail. We may lay our hands upon the two volumes and say, in the very words of the noble dead, "Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty." There he lies, with his heart bare and his career unfolded before the reader's eyes, to serve as a glorious ensample for all those of our fellow-countrymen who remember and desire to show the good effects of remembering that "England expects every man to do his duty." He was not perfect, fortunately—that fact makes him the more human, the more encouraging, the more taking example, just as the recollection of David's many imperfections must often revive the flagging spirits and stimulate the expiring resolution of him who would fain be a man after God's own heart. He was brave as a lion and generally self-reliant; yet he was weak enough sometimes, as his friends and admirers, to say nothing of his own admissions, allow, to let his fear of other men's misapprehension and his deference to other men's opinions lead him astray from his better judgment. He was generous and chivalrous to a marvel; and yet there were occasions upon which he would seem to have displayed the touchiness, not to say the littleness, to which the Englishman serving in India appears to be as liable as to liver complaint. He was a godly man, as men count godliness; and yet—tell it not in Vanity Fair, publish it not amongst the worldly—he was known once at least to send a challenge, and once at least to swear. The record of his public career, appertaining as it does to some of the most perilous and painful, as well as most brilliant, periods of our Indian fortunes, including the disgraceful disasters in Cabul, the retrieval of our prestige, the annexation of the Punjab and the outbreak of the mutiny, and culminating in the heroic defence of Lucknow, constitutes a sort of historical monograph which deserves to be attentively studied, and which, not to mention such matters as the incidental description of Nepal, will enlighten the reader upon many important points differently regarded by different and, one would say, equally competent judges. But the book is even more valuable for the moral and personal lesson it conveys, showing what fine growth may be attained by seed that falls on not over-promising ground. It is true that Henry Lawrence inherited "industrious valour" from his father and the germ of "goodness" from his mother, and that there seemed to be innate in him from his very cradle a love of truth, and a soil possessing such qualities was not likely to be altogether barren; but he did not in his youth exhibit those gifts which it is the fashion in these latter days to look for at a very early stage in those who compete for the chance of becoming the Lawrences of the future. Here is his portrait, copied in outline from the original painted by a familiar and loving and admiring friend, when Lawrence was sixteen and at Addiscombe. We have before us a tall, rawboned youth, whose cheekbones are high, eyes small and grey, cheeks sunken, brows prominent, forehead retreating, hair light brown, lank, and scanty, and skin of the dry, clean sort, "to which no impurity will fasten." He is not very robust, but he looks full of life and energy, and there is that about him which tells not only of buoyant spirits and native goodness, but also of quick temper, stern resolution, and frank kindness, so that in him the oppressed would certainly find a champion, the "mean, bullying, or skulking" a "determined foe." We are told that "if we follow him into the study we shall not find him taking a very high grade in any branch of education, except, perhaps, mathematics and fortification;" and we are assured that, "had he been born thirty-five years later, he would have been ignominiously rejected by the examiners for cadetships in the Indian Army—a fate which, under like circumstances, must have befallen Nelson himself, and about three-fourths of the heroes to whom England owes her glory." It may be so; but it is always unprofitable to speculate upon what would have been, or else it might be suggested that had the aforesaid heroes been born much later they would have commenced their lives under different educational auspices, and would probably have achieved as signal victories over English grammar, foreign languages, geography, and history as they actually did achieve over their other enemies. Moreover, we are informed that Henry Lawrence "was a zealous student, endeavouring to 'supply by soul and labour the quickness which had been denied him,'" whilst he himself says:—"For my part, my education consisted in kicks. I was never taught anything—no, not even at Addiscombe;" so that nowadays, when lads have only themselves to thank if they are not taught, at any rate enough for a "pass," Henry Lawrence must have succeeded. However, he is now past the conditional mood, and has left behind him memories which cannot but encourage all readers, whether they be or be not "examination-men," of his biography

whereof the portions relating to his father and to "Aunt Angel" are, contrary to one's general experience of introductory and episodic passages, full of point, pathos, romance, and illustration; they are not only touching and interesting in themselves, but they enable one to see how early influences may mould a character.

It is something like walking through the room of horrors at Madame Tussaud's—where, if memory may be trusted, there is to be found Dumollard in the wax, if not in the flesh—to go through the pages of *Judicial Dramas*; or, the *Romance of French Criminal Law*, by Henry Spicer (Tinsley). The book, which is one large volume, can be strongly recommended to persons who "see red," who have a taste for the sanguinary and the mysterious. There are twelve "dramas," and the titles of them are sufficient to whet the appetites of the class of readers alluded to—"ghosts in court," the "mystery of Metz," the "priest magician," "am I myself?" "on your oath?" "human bloodhounds," "it will out," the "tragedy d'Anglade," the "French Macheath," the "skeleton of the Rue Vaugirard," a "French wolf," and the "martyr-wife." Internal evidence, added to the fact that the book is dedicated to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, would lead one to suppose that the author—or, rather, compiler—who, by-the-way, has told the stories in as pleasant a style, free from any illegitimate straining after pernicious effect, as was compatible with the nature of the case or cases, was originally prompted to his undertaking by the popular interest evoked by the interminable legal proceedings connected with the identity of the so-called "claimant." The two "dramas," entitled respectively "who am I?" and "on your oath?" having both of them to do with questions of identification (the latter being nothing more nor less than a reproduction of the notorious trial of a barefaced and intrepid impostor who impersonated one Martin Guerre so successfully as to satisfy even Madame Guerre, until her eyes appear to have been opened by a squabble), have at any rate some kind of bearing on the Tichborne problem, and as they were not of themselves long enough to make a volume of anything like the proportions an enterprising publisher would be prone to consider expedient, it was, no doubt, determined that several more should be tacked on. People who yearn to indulge their fancy with pictures of majestic but malignant Jews, treating Christian children rather worse (eating included) than we treat calves, may betake themselves confidently to the "mystery of Metz;" readers of a parricidal turn of mind cannot fail to derive gratification from "it will out," in which there will be found undeniable parricide, aggravated by conjugal complications; the admirers of such atrocious scoundrels as perversely employ their excellent gifts of cool courage, unhesitating dash, incredible acuteness, and unerring dexterity to no better purpose than murder, burglary, and highway robbery, will have a rare treat in the "French Macheath," which is but a biographical sketch of the execrable Cartouche; and, under the nickname of a "French wolf," we recognise an old abomination, Dumollard, whose waxen effigy, as was above remarked, is believed to be on daily show at the Aceldama in Baker-street. And the rest of the "dramas," of which one must be familiar to many a reader with hair just turning grey, give promise of entertainment to all who take delight in the nice and curious or the nice and horrible. One piece of warning should be offered: don't read the book when you are likely to dream of it, or you may chance to spend in your sleep anything but a desirable Good Friday with anything but a good Jew.

That veteran sportsman Lord William Lennox has filled two pleasant volumes with a medley of descriptions, anecdotes, comments, and quotations, ranging over an immense variety of subjects, under the attractive title, *Sport at Home and Abroad* (Hurst and Blackett). Half a century, at least, of the most lively personal experiences in this kind seems not to have diminished the zest of his affection for all that concerns the outdoor pastimes of an English gentleman's life. Horses, dogs, and guns, in every sportsman-like employment of them; games and exercises of skillful athleticism, and the riverside delights of the solitary angler; with the humours and chance encounters of the old coach-road, before railway trains put an end to the romance of travel in this country; and the jovial gossip of rural neighbours at the fox-hunt dinner, make up the best part of these recollections. But they extend to the observation of social character and manners in widely different conditions, from a luncheon with the Prince Regent at Ascot to a lounge with cockneys on Margate pier, and to the Epping Hunt on Easter Monday. Some reminiscences of his sporting adventures in Canada, and of his leisurely excursions in France, add to the diversity of Lord William Lennox's materials, which are eked out with stories that have already become familiar to many readers, concerning the famous heroes of the chase, the turf, and the ring. A large part, however, is original in substance, and the whole is related in an agreeable style, free from slang. The plan of the book appears to be a running commentary on the sporting business of the twelvemonth, from January to December, treating of each pursuit and event in its proper season.

A volume of minor moral essays, by Mr. James Hain Friswell, author of "The Gentle Life," is reprinted from his contributions to several literary journals. It bears the title of *A Man's Thoughts* (Sampson Low and Co.). The author explains this title by saying that he pretends to be nothing more than an individual, who may have his thoughts as well as another; and we must bear testimony to the worth of much that he propounds, and the aptness and neatness of expression with which his remarks are uttered. They treat of egotism, self-respect, self-restraint, and self-culture, also of "self-godliness;" of "the heroic in life," and of "large natures;" of flattery and plain-speaking, of peace and war, of awkwardness and readiness, and many such antithetical qualities in humanity. They are supported by fit citations from the wisdom of the ancients, as well as by modern instances.

The latest and best historian of our country, Mr. Elward A. Freeman, whose great work, "A History of the Norman Conquest of England," has reached its fourth volume, to be completed in five, now and then finds leisure for shorter disquisitions. A small volume of his, *The Growth of the English Constitution from the Earliest Times* (Macmillan), which is based on the substance of three lectures delivered by him, contains much valuable instruction, clearly and concisely set forth in a vigorous, straightforward English style. It is the sort of book that should be carefully read, not once, but again and again, by every young person who wishes to comprehend the political character of this free and happy land. Those who do not care for such knowledge of its progress and condition are unworthy of a share in its hereditary blessings.

A writer who has found acceptance on former occasions, with the "Hôtel du Petit St. Jean" and "Xera," which were agreeable tales in prose, reprints a few *Essays* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) from the *Edinburgh* and the *North British Review*. They are critical, biographical, and historical, mostly dealing with French and other foreign subjects. That which is likely first to catch the reader's attention is one upon the "French Anti-Clerical Novels," *Le Maudit* and *La Religieuse*, fictions

of a sensational tendency produced five or six years ago. The French Protestant confessors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries occupy one of the best of these essays. The life of Albert Dürer, and that of Rubens, with two or three minor discussions on topics of mere literary interest, fill the rest of this volume.

The study of the English language and literature may now be pursued with the aid of excellent handbooks, as well for the practical use of our native speech in composition as for the knowledge of its philological and historical development. *English Lessons for English People*, by the Rev. Edwin Abbott, head master of the City of London School, and Professor Seeley, of Cambridge, has been deservedly recommended for the purpose of instruction in the art of correct speaking or writing. *A Manual of English Prose Literature, Biographical and Critical*, by W. Minto, M.A. (W. Blackwood and Sons), is well adapted to teach the different characteristics of style, not only by the scientific exposition of rules and methods, but in the agreeable form of well-selected examples from the best modern authors. Amongst other serviceable contributions towards the historical study of this subject is the Rev. E. Abbott's *Shakespearean Grammar* (Macmillan), which aims to point out the differences of structure between Elizabethan and later English. These are books especially suited to the wants of teacher and learner in schools or classes; and the same convenience is supplied by Mr. Joseph Payne's *Studies in English Prose* (Lockwood and Co.). This volume presents a concise Anglo-Saxon or Ancient English Grammar; a brief history of the progressive changes in the language to the nineteenth century; and a collection of specimens from good idiomatic writers at each successive stage of its development, with interpreting notes and comments.

There is a sufficient degree of mild and temperate interest in *The Lady of Lyndon*, by Lady Blake (three vols., Hurst and Blackett). The lady in question is the widow of Sir Montague Lyndon, the mother of Sir Vere, and of his sister, Miss Clare Lyndon, whose engagements for life, attended with no extraordinary difficulties, but with slight uncertainties of decision, employ her maternal solicitude in due measure. She has, also, an innocent secret of her own, relating to some kinsfolk whose existence is unknown to her son and daughter, as well as her neighbours at Lyndon Court. The secret is preserved as long as is useful, but no harm is done when it becomes known.

The moral lesson to be taught by Mrs. Cashel Hoey's tale, *A Golden Sorrow* (three vols., Hurst and Blackett), is one that has been repeatedly preached in vain, where the temptation to sell oneself for money was unhappily presented. It may nevertheless have a salutary result in the case of some young woman inclined to do what Miriam Clint is represented as doing—or marry an old man whom she dislikes for the sake of his wealth. Miriam St. Quentin is, of course, the most wretched wife in the world; but she has to thank her own folly and duplicity for the grief that she endures. It is not, however, until the death of her jealous and tyrannical husband that she perpetrates an actual crime to retain possession of that for which she gave him her hand. She comes off, at last, much better than she has deserved.

Lord Kenmare will receive the collar of the Order of St. Patrick vacant by the death of the Earl of Mayo.

It has been finally determined by the Eton College authorities that there shall not be another "Election Saturday" festival, but that the "Fourth of June" celebration shall present increased attractions.

The following notice has been issued by order of the Postmaster-General:—"Letters containing jewellery or whole bank-notes should always be registered, as should also letters containing the second halves of bank-notes, unless, before the dispatch of these second halves, an acknowledgment has arrived of the receipt of the first halves. When sending postage-stamps in letters the numbers should be kept small, by using, when necessary, stamps of comparatively large value; and in making up the letter the stamps should be placed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent their presence being discovered by the feel. When this is not practicable the letter should be registered. When also a money-order is forwarded by post, and the letter accompanying it supplies the information which the payee will have to give on the presentation of the order, the letter should be registered. The Postmaster-General appeals to the public to co-operate with him, by a careful attention to the foregoing rules, in preventing the temptations to crime which are now constantly presented to his officers, and which often lead to thefts, followed, in cases of detection, by prosecution and imprisonment."

Mr. G. C. Bentinck, M.P., who is a member of the executive committee for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, has written a long letter, stating his reasons why he concurs in the opinion that Mr. Burges is not qualified for the appointment to which he has been provisionally named.—Mr. W. Burges writes in Monday's *Times*:—"I have never thought for one moment of treating any portion of the work in a mediæval manner. It has always been my wish to treat such portion or portions of the work as may be trusted to me in the same manner as Sir Christopher Wren would have treated them had he lived at the present time, which treatment your writer very rightly describes as 'in the Italian style and in the spirit of one who enters into the beauty of the architectural design.' I do not think the Sir Christopher Wren of the present day would have indulged in sprawling figures—Cupids and rococo ornament. On the contrary, I believe he would have avoided all such things, and have worked out the problem in the purest phase of Italian art. I may also express my opinion that the general effect of the work so executed would probably have resembled the general effect as to colour of St. Peter's at Rome. It is obvious to everyone that the proper authorities to decide upon what figures are to be introduced are the Dean and Chapter."

PRINCE ARTHUR AT LIVERPOOL.

The visit of Prince Arthur to Liverpool, at the beginning of last week, and the opening of the new Sefton Park and the new Southern Hospital, were mentioned in the due place. His Royal Highness was the guest of Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., at The Grange, Wavertree, during several days. On the Monday, at noon, he went to the Townhall, in an open carriage and pair, with an escort of Dragoons, to meet the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address of welcome. He was then conducted by the Mayor, Mr. J. Pearson, in a procession of seventy-seven carriages, along Castle-street, Lord-street, Church-street, and Bold-street, and thence by Berry-street, Great George-street, Parliament-street, Prince's-road, and Croxteth-road, to the new Sefton Park, which was entered through Prince Arthur (or Britannia) road. Only a portion of the park has yet been laid out. It is very extensive—about 400 acres—but a portion will be sold for building purposes. The ground was purchased from the Earl of Sefton some years ago, for £250,000, and



SEFTON PARK, LIVERPOOL.

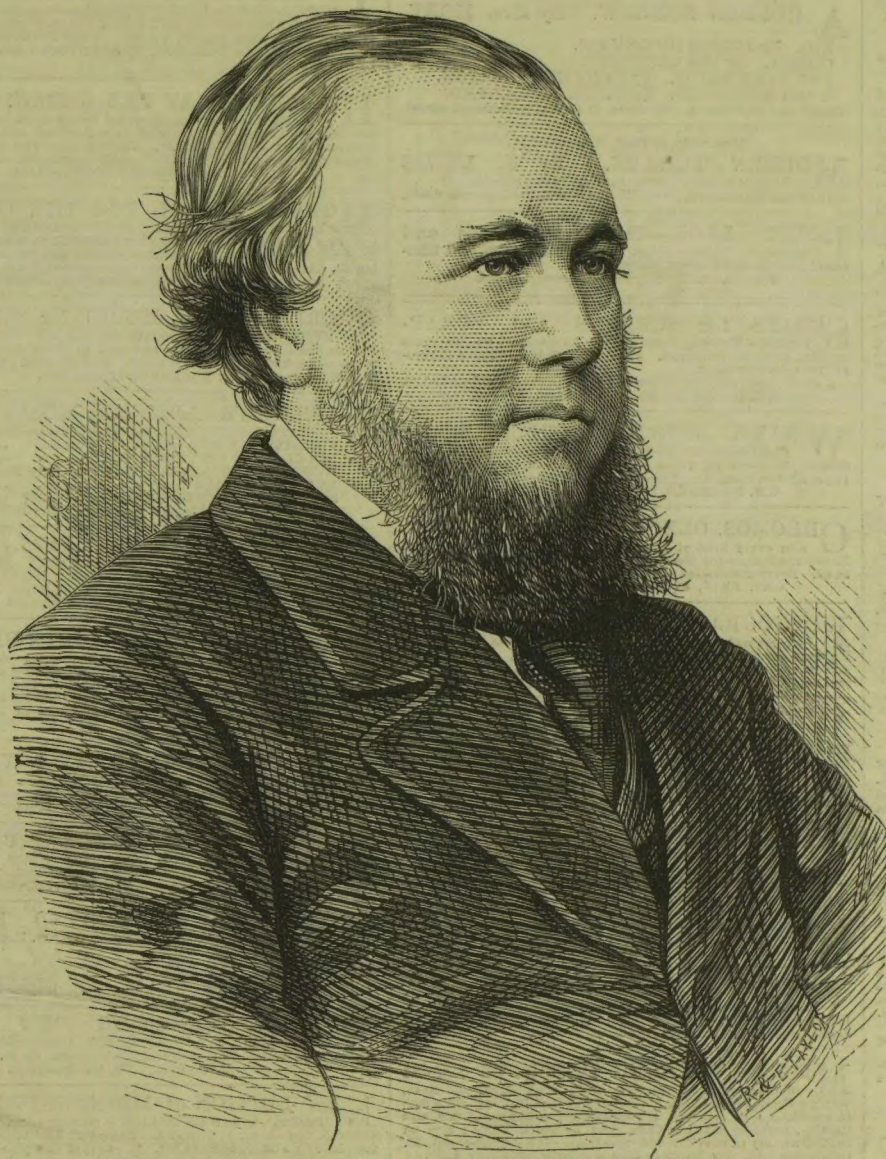


PRINCE ARTHUR OPENING SEFTON PARK, LIVERPOOL.

the cost of making the park is estimated at £150,000 more. Inside the gate was drawn up a large force of volunteers—the 89th L.R.V. (Liverpool Press Guard), the 64th L.R.V. (Irish Brigade), the 15th L.R.V., 1st L.E.V., 1st L.R.V., 12th L.A.V., 15th L.A.V., and 17th L.A.V. The Lancashire Yeomanry Hussars were also in attendance. At the gate was a lofty triumphal-arch, painted in bright colours, and bearing in large letters the words "Welcome, Prince Arthur!" A grand stand, with accommodation for 5000 persons, was erected where the ceremonial was to take place. In front of it was a low platform, richly carpeted, on which were seats for his Royal Highness and the distinguished visitors. The stand and platform overlooked a large space inclosed for athletic sports. The stand was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen; around the inclosure were thousands of spectators, who cheered the Prince as his carriage entered the reserved space. He was conducted to his place on the platform, when the Chairman of the Liverpool Improvement Committee (Mr. T. Woodburn) delivered an address, and invited the Prince, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of Liverpool, to declare the park open. His Royal Highness did so, and expressed his wish that it might be the means of benefiting the townspeople in health, pleasure, and enjoyment. A march-past of the volunteers then took place; after which the Prince, in a similar manner, opened the fancy fair or bazaar to be held in the park for the profit of the new Southern Hospital. On the next day his Royal Highness first visited the North Fort and the Liverpool Docks, and then opened the "Royal" Southern Hospital. In the evening he was at a fancy dress ball at St. George's Hall. On the Wednesday he visited the Sailors' Home and the Exchange, before returning to London. The Queen has graciously written to the Mayor of Liverpool, thanking the town for its kind reception of her son.

THE LATE MR. PLATT, M.P.

The death of Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, was announced a fortnight ago. It took place at Paris, on his way home from a Continental tour. He was head of the firm of Platt Brothers and Co., one of the largest machine-making concerns in the world. They hold a pre-eminent position as makers of machinery for spin-



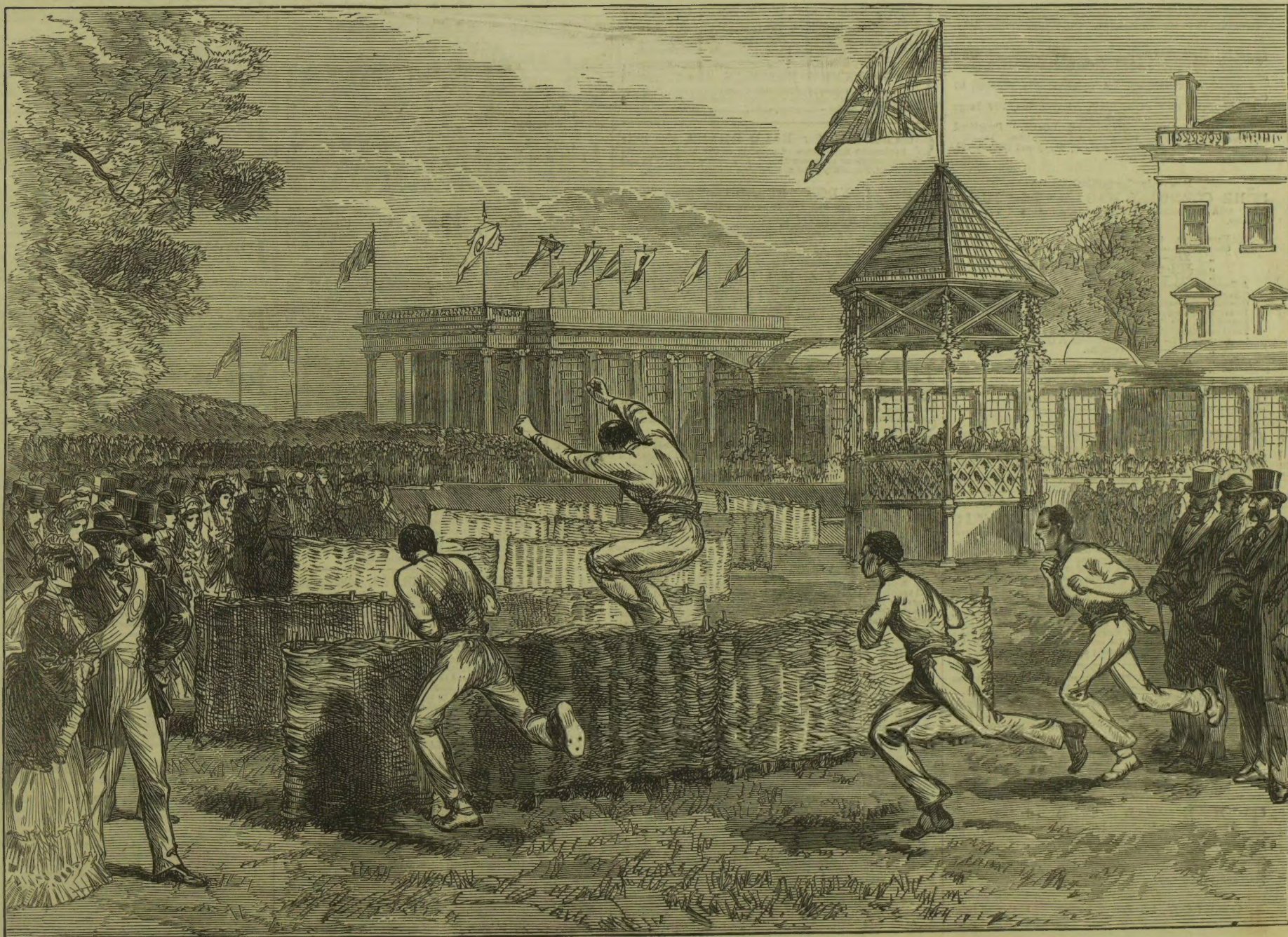
THE LATE MR. JOHN PLATT, M.P. FOR OLDHAM.

ning and weaving cotton. Mr. Platt was first elected for Oldham at the general election in 1865. He was again returned at the general election in 1868; but his majority was so small over that of Mr. J. M. Cobbett (the votes being—Platt, 6122; Cobbett, 6116) that an attempt was made to upset his election by petition. The petition was heard before Mr. Justice Blackburn, the result being in favour of the Liberal candidates, Messrs. Hibbert and Platt. In politics Mr. Platt was an advanced Liberal, and enjoyed the confidence of his party in Oldham to the fullest degree. Mr. John Platt is the second member of his family whose sudden death has for a time deprived the constituency of a representative in Parliament. In August, 1857, his younger brother, Mr. James Platt, then junior member for Oldham, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun when shooting on the Saddleworth moors.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Knott, of Oldham.

FESTIVITIES AT SAVERNAKE.

Savernake Forest House, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire, the seat of the Marquis of Ailesbury, was the scene of a popular festival on Monday week, followed by a grand muster of the local benefit societies next day, and the opening of the Savernake Cottage Hospital, with a religious service by the Bishop of Salisbury, on the Wednesday, the whole concluding with a ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness at their noble mansion. The object of these festivities was to raise funds for the new Cottage Hospital, which has been built, at a cost of several thousand pounds, from Gothic architectural designs by Mr. Gilbert Scott. Many of the nobility and gentry connected with that part of the country were present. The lawn and gardens, on the Monday, were thronged with holiday people of different ranks and classes, who all seemed to enjoy themselves. Unluckily, it rained in the afternoon. The band of the 1st Life Guards, and two concerts performed by the amateur company of Wandering Minstrels in the orangery, furnished an important part of the entertainments. The athletic sports, in which some of the young gentlemen from Marlborough College took part, afford the subject of an illustration.



FESTIVAL AT SAVERNAKE, WILTSHIRE: THE HURDLE-LEAPING.

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